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Kohl Says Gorbachev, Reagan 'Quite Sure' to Meet This Year

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl is "quite sure" a summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev will take place this year.



Helmut Kohl

"It's essential that the world's two most important leaders continue the process of talking and getting to know each other. More trust has to be created, but the Chernobyl incident did nothing to that end."

Zia Legacy to Pakistan: Martial-Law Prisoners

By James Rupert Washington Post Service ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Five months after the military regime ended its direct rule of Pakistan, its legacy of political prisoners appears as a stark challenge to the declared effort by the civilian administration for democracy.

Human rights organizations estimate that 200 to 300 political prisoners from the martial-law period remain in jails, many of them convicted by special military courts, often on the basis of confessions suspected of having been extracted under torture.



Solomon Islands Tries to Recover After Typhoon

Residents of the Solomon Islands in the southwest Pacific gather firewood near a freighter grounded in the tropical cyclone designated Namu that struck 10 days ago.



Shultz Urges Africa to Expand Private Initiative

By John M. Goshko Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said in a speech Wednesday at the United Nations that the solution to famine and other economic problems in Africa depends on rejecting "now-discredited orthodoxies about state-directed development" and "giving greater scope to individual initiative."



George P. Shultz

In a speech at the UN General Assembly's special five-day session on the chronic economic trouble in Africa, Mr. Shultz said: "The United States firmly believes that our own development experience is a useful guide to productive economic policies."

For Africa, Trends Appear to Spell a Future Devoid of Hope

By Edward A. Gargan New York Times Service NAIROBI — For the vast majority of African countries, the 1980s have been a decade of declining agricultural production, widespread ecological destruction, soaring debt and an uncontrolled expansion of population.

"No set of statistics," he said, "however dramatic, can convey the level of human misery that exists and is increasing throughout the continent. The most helpless victims are the children. It is they who reflect most quickly in physical terms the fact that tens of millions of human beings are living, literally on the margins of life."

The World Bank estimates that \$11 billion will be needed annually for African countries in the next five years. To date, only \$8.5 billion has been committed.

Across the belt of nations immediately south of the Sahara, from Ethiopia and Sudan to Chad and Mali, countless children survive from one day to the next only because trucks carrying high-protein food mixtures arrive at feeding camps, villages and oases.

On a continent that defies even the broadest generalities, there nonetheless remains an amalgam of broad economic and demographic trends shared by virtually all countries that, at the moment, appear to spell an inexorable rush toward a future devoid of hope.

Poland's Boom In Churches Innovative Architecture Vies With State Styles

By Michael T. Kaufman New York Times Service WARSAW — Amid the state-built housing and office blocks of Poland, there are now close to a thousand new, innovative buildings rising, spiraling and sprawling. And all of them are Roman Catholic churches.



A church and apartment blocks show differing styles of Poland's architecture.

When the new permissions were forthcoming, we had some problems. We had to train architects, to free them from habits and restraints acquired elsewhere. We had to find upstarts and artisans with old skills, like making leaded glass.

In Spy Trial, U.S. Makes Extraordinary Disclosure

By Patrick E. Tyler and Bob Woodward Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The U.S. government has taken the extraordinary step of disclosing in a public courtroom its capability to intercept and decode some Soviet communications, a subject that historically has been considered one of the nation's most sensitive national security secrets.

Prosecutors discussed a previously undisclosed U.S. capability to intercept "command and control" communications from the "highest level in the Soviet Union."

Mr. Pelton's former superior at the National Security Agency, Donald R. Bacon, talked about the special "compartment" at the agency where Soviet specialists work on the intercepted communications of the "highest level" authorities in the Soviet Union.

about code-breaking capabilities was surprising after concerted efforts by William J. Casey, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, President Ronald Reagan and other officials to stop news organizations from publishing a description of the principal communications-intercept system that Mr. Pelton is alleged to have sold to the Russians.

Pelton Was an Authority On Soviet Signals Systems

By Susan Schmidt Washington Post Service BALTIMORE — Ronald W. Pelton, a former National Security Agency employee who went on trial Tuesday on espionage charges, was described by prosecutors as a compendium of information about Soviet communications intelligence.

officer in the agency's Soviet communications unit. He was receiving \$24,500 a year when he left. He was said to have written what the prosecution termed a 60-page "encyclopedia" on Soviet communications intelligence in 1978. He was said to have sold it to the Soviet Union.

INSIDE



Chris Evert Lloyd, the defending champion, beat Nathalie Herreman of France on Wednesday in the second round of the French Open tennis championships. Page 15.

GENERAL NEWS Syria's leader, ending a visit to Athens, assailed terrorism, but he said the United States was responsible. Page 2. The United States moved to end the UN trusteeship of four Pacific island chains. Page 6. SCIENCE Novel ideas for vaccine development are reaching the stage of testing in humans. Page 7. BUSINESS/FINANCE A U.S. grand jury indicted four Wall Street executives and an investor on insider-trading charges. Page 9. Sperry Corp. and Burroughs Corp. signed a definitive merger agreement. Page 9. TOMORROW Time went to sleep in the medieval city of Bruges, making it a lovely destination for the traveler. Vicky Elliott reports in Travel.

# Syrian, Leaving Greece, Assails Both Terrorism and the U.S.

*United Press International*

**ATHENS**—President Hafez Assad of Syria ended a visit to Greece on Wednesday by denouncing terrorism, condemning the United States and calling for the legalization of armed resistance.

In a last-minute switch, Mr. Assad left for Damascus, his home capital, instead of going to Romania, the official Athens News Agency said. He was seen off at the Athens airport by President Christos Sarizetakis and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

No joint statement was issued and Greek government spokesmen declined to comment on the visit.

(A pro-government newspaper, Ta Nea, said Mr. Assad's main purpose had been "to convey Syria's views and assurances of friendship to the other European Economic Community countries." The Associated Press reported.

"The threat hanging over Syria was one of the main subjects that concerned the Greek prime minister and the Syrian president," said the newspaper, which has close ties to the government.

support of resistance fighters but was itself a victim of terrorists.

Mr. Assad said Syria would cooperate with the international community in combating terrorism but demanded that the United States be condemned for "state terrorism."

He cited the 1983 U.S. invasion of Grenada, the April 15 air strikes on Libya, and the sale to Israel of arms used in the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Mr. Assad defended the right of deprived groups and smaller nations to use force to win their rights, pointing to the American Revolution, Greek resistance to the German occupation during World War II and Algeria's independence struggle against France.

**■ Syrian Assures France**

Syria is negotiating with the captors of French hostages in Lebanon and is prepared to use force to

liberate them, the Syrian defense minister said in a French radio interview, reported from Paris by United Press International.

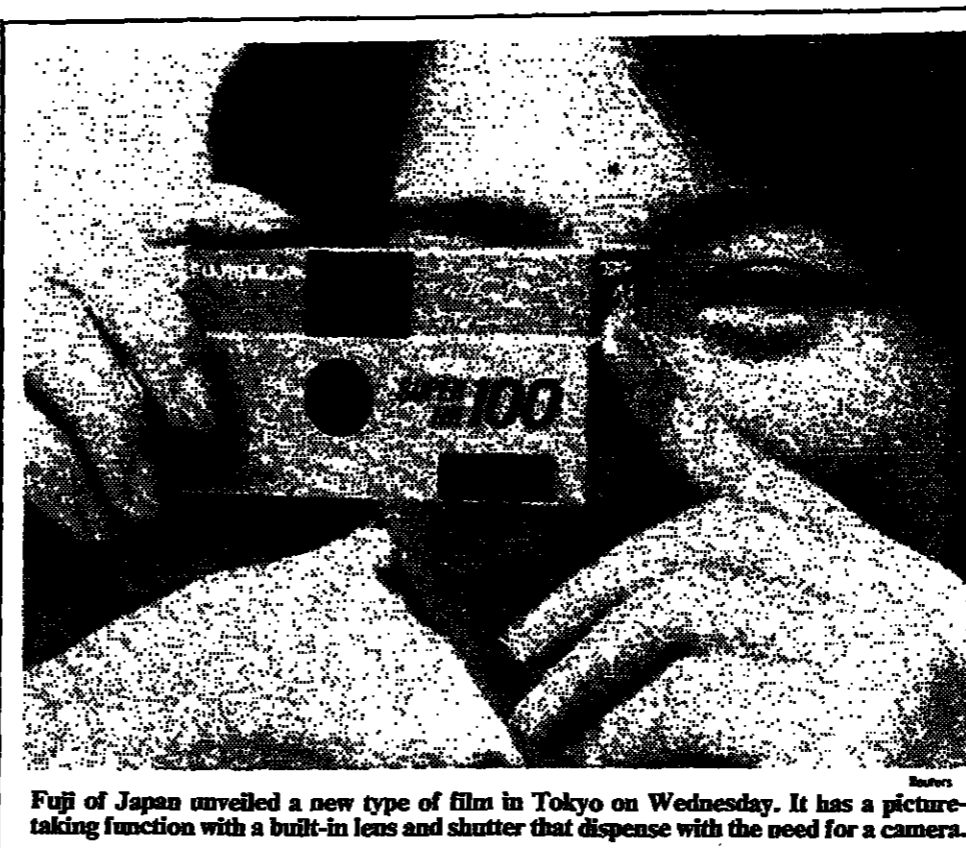
Defense Minister Mustafa Tlass said the hostages would be freed "as soon as possible." He blamed the U.S. raid on Libya and U.S. "threats" against Syria for delaying negotiations.

General Tlass was interviewed in Damascus Tuesday by a reporter for Europe 1 radio.

Nine Frenchmen, five Americans and two Britons are still missing. The pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad is believed to control them.

**■ Gorbachev Meets Syrian**

Mikhail S. Gorbachev met Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria Wednesday as the Kremlin continued talks with Syria and Libya, its two closest Middle East allies, Reuters reported from Moscow.



Fujii of Japan unveiled a new type of film in Tokyo on Wednesday. It has a picture-taking function with a built-in lens and shutter that dispense with the need for a camera.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### East Germans Drop Passport Demand

**BERLIN (Reuters)**—East German guards on their border with West Berlin stopped demanding to see the passports of U.S. British and French diplomats Wednesday after three days of tension over a new East German decree. Allied sources said.

After the decree went into operation Monday, causing concern in Western capitals, the guards had demanded passports instead of the usual diplomatic cards from all envoys accredited there. Many NATO diplomats had been sent back at the border.

Those from the U.S., Britain and France had been allowed through without passports in an apparent concession to their special post-World War II status here. But they were warned that they had to show them next time. The Allied sources said Wednesday that guards had stopped asking diplomats from the three nations for passports or demanding that they be presented in future.

### Swazi King Dissolves State Council

**MBABANE, Swaziland (Reuters)**—Swaziland's new teen-age king, Mswati III, has dissolved the country's 12-member Liqoqa, or supreme council of state.

The 18-year-old monarch, installed as king last month, gave no reasons for the move announced Tuesday. The council acted as an advisory body to the monarchy and virtually ran the country after the death of King Sobhuza II, Mswati's predecessor, in 1982.

Political analysts said Mswati's move appeared aimed at consolidating his hold on power in this deeply traditional and superstitious southern African kingdom.

### Tass Cites 'Pressure' in Reagan Move

**MOSCOW (AP)**—Tass said Wednesday that President Ronald Reagan's decision to order the destruction of two nuclear submarines, which keeps the United States within the limits of the SALT-2 arms control agreement, was forced upon him by pressure at home and abroad.

"Analysts point out that the White House's decision is a forced step," the press agency said in a brief report from Washington that did not identify the analysts. "It has been taken under the powerful pressure of the U.S. and international community demanding that Soviet-U.S. accords in the field of control over armaments be observed and the sliding of the world to a nuclear disaster be stopped," it added.

In Geneva, U.S. and Soviet arms control negotiators discussed strategic nuclear weapons, with both sides refusing to say afterward how a U.S. threat to abandon SALT-2 affected the talks. Mr. Reagan said he would not be bound by the treaty in future military decisions.

### Incumbent Beats Faubus in Arkansas

**WASHINGTON (UPI)**—In U.S. primary elections, Governor William J. Clinton, 39, of Arkansas has easily won the Democratic renomination, defeating the former segregationist governor, Orval Faubus, 76, by a margin of nearly 2-to-1. Bill Alexander, a member of the House Democratic leadership, claimed victory in his congressional race.

In Idaho, Mel Richardson, a broadcaster, defeated Connie Hansen for the Republican nomination for the House seat held by Mrs. Hansen's husband, George, before he was defeated in 1984 after being convicted of filing false financial statements.

In Kentucky, Republicans picked a Louisville lawyer, Jackson Andrews, to challenge the popular Democratic senator, Wendell H. Ford.



William J. Clinton

### Court to Name Counsel in Deaver Case

**WASHINGTON (WP)**—At the request of the Justice Department, a special federal court will name an independent counsel to investigate the lobbying activities of Michael K. Deaver, the former White House deputy chief of staff.

The Justice Department formally requested the appointment May 22, and the request was disclosed Tuesday by a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals here. The judges did not say when they would name the independent counsel, but the appointment is expected soon.

Mr. Deaver and five Democratic senators had asked the Justice Department to seek such an inquiry into allegations that Mr. Deaver may have violated conflict-of-interest laws in leaving the White House last May and building up his multimillion-dollar Washington consulting firm.

### Kasparov Assails Aides of Chess Unit

**LONDON (AP)**—The world chess champion, Garry Kasparov, Wednesday accused chess officials of failing to consult him about the schedule for his rematch this summer with the former champion, Anatoli Karpov.

The 24-game rematch is to start in London on July 28 and is to move to Leningrad after 12 games. It would be their third duel for the championship.

Mr. Kasparov appeared to be opening an advance campaign of psychological warfare with his criticisms, which link Mr. Karpov and officials of the International Chess Federation.

### For the Record

France conducted its 81st underground nuclear test in the South Pacific and the third this year, detonating a device Wednesday that had an explosive yield of two kilotons of TNT, New Zealand scientists said. (AP)

An Israeli court in Nazareth on Wednesday convicted two Palestinian Arabs from the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Omer Bani Hassan, 19, and Azza Saadi, 18, of murdering two Israeli teachers, Yosef Eliahu, 35, and Lea Elmakris, 19, last year and sentenced them to life in prison. (AP)

## AFRICA: Economic and Demographic Trends Foreshadow Future Devoid of Hope

(Continued from Page 1)

assistance to spur post-colonial development, both technical and financial.

Some of this help was offered free, and much of the financial assistance came in the way of long-term loans, whether from governments or international financial institutions or private banks. Much of the help, aid experts say today, was short-sighted, inconsistent and largely ineffective in promoting long-term development.

Today, the African countries are staggering under a total debt of \$78.4 billion, a sum that represents 180 percent of the total exports of these countries. In terms of worldwide obligations, Africa's indebtedness is a little more than 10 percent of that owed by all developing countries.

But the continent's ability to service those loans is far less, and in

many cases growing weaker, than that of the debtor nations of Latin America and Asia.

The continent's population is growing, and the growth rate is accelerating.

As a whole, Africa is growing less food per capita than it did two decades ago, and there are few signs that this trend can or will be reversed.

In many ways, Zimbabwe is the exception to the rule and many economists and development experts single out this country as an example of what Africa is capable of.

Where many other countries fail to feed their people, Zimbabwe produces surplus grain. Where many countries encourage expensive and ill-conceived industrial and manufacturing projects, Zimbabwe has focused on industries that will reduce its reliance on expensive imports. And where many

countries are staggering under explosive population growth, Zimbabwe has embarked on an aggressive campaign to reduce its birth rate.

Predictably, explanations for Africa's plight vary according to geography. African government officials and economists, often regardless of political bent, emphasize their countries' dependence on world markets for the prices of export commodities.

For many countries that rely heavily on one commodity, declines in world prices have had a devastating effect. African officials also maintain that fluctuating interest rates on loans and currency rates have greatly increased debt-service obligations, thereby inhibiting development opportunities.

By contrast, Western economic analysts and political commentators point to the rampant failure by African governments to address economic and social problems. Per-

vasive corruption, consistently unrealistic economic policies, social discord that is sometimes fostered by the government itself and unkind climates have all contributed to the continent's widespread economic deterioration.

After independence in Tanzania, for example, President Julius K. Nyerere sought to propel the country toward his vision of socialism characterized by a broad egalitarianism that found root in traditional African values. What he produced, most economists agree, is one of Africa's severe economic problems.

A sisal industry that was the pride of Africa and a major foreign-exchange earner was nationalized.

Sisal is a plant that yields a strong fiber used for making rope and sack.

Almost at once, the sisal plantations deteriorated under inept and often corrupt management. The country's currency, the shilling, has been kept at an official exchange rate a tenth of its true purchasing power, as reflected by its value on the black market.

Tanzania's official market for food and consumer products at controlled prices has all but disappeared, supplanted by a black market where necessities like rice, vegetables, cooking oil and shoes are available but at high prices.

In 1970, Nigeria, faced what seemed a glowing future. Oil had been found in great amounts off the coast and the country was performing reasonably well agriculturally.

By 1981, the country had earned more than \$100 billion from its oil but had almost nothing to show for it.

According to Western political and economic analysts, an imbedded governmental corruption ate away at the country's economy. Millions and tens of millions of dollars vanished from government accounts. Civil servants, generals and politicians sent much of their

country's sudden windfall to European banks, a reality that is occasionally exposed in the aggressive Nigerian press.

Many Western diplomats contend that this style and extent of corruption persists because government service has come to be seen precisely as an avenue to personal enrichment.

Some African countries have begun to address the fundamental problems that underlie poor economic performance and declining living standards.

Ghana, a country whose economy had virtually ceased functioning by 1983, has, under the stern leadership of Flight Lieutenant Jerry J. Rawlings, adopted stringent changes encouraged by the International Monetary Fund.

Among Western economists, Ghana's experience is being hailed as an example of newly found fiscal responsibility that is resuscitating a moribund economy.

As a result, Ghana's export earnings have soared. Inflation, which stood at 123 percent in 1983, has dropped to about 10 percent, and the real gross domestic product has leaped ahead by 7.6 percent in 1984 and 5.3 percent in 1985. What is important is that where once nothing could be purchased in Accra, the shelves are now packed with goods, both domestic and imported.

Whether other African countries can begin to confront the enormous economic, demographic and ecological problems that they face depends, in the view of diplomats of Western donor countries, on the political will of the leaders of these countries.

But it will also depend, according to the World Bank, on a tremendous infusion of new aid to support economic adjustment programs, to improve elementary physical infrastructures like farm-to-market roads, and to continue to assist victims of famine.

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

### International Financing Organization (United Nations) located in Rome (Italy) seeks candidates to fill the post of Project Controller

Incumbents will report to Director, Latin America & Caribbean Division, Project Management Department and will be responsible for processing of development projects at all stages of the project cycle including:

- identification and preparation of projects;
- participation in project appraisal and arrangements with cooperating institutions and/or co-financiers;
- preparation of loan documents;
- project monitoring, follow-up and review of supervision reports;
- preparation of project reports for governing body and annual program of work.

Candidates should have an advanced University degree in Economics, Economic Development, Public Administration, Agricultural Economics or Agricultural Science, with experience in project formulation and implementation. Excellent knowledge of Spanish and English. Ability to travel extensively, also to tropical countries. Age: 30-45 years.

Depending on experience and qualifications, net base salary per annum will range from U.S. \$32,605.— to U.S. \$41,308.— with dependents and U.S. \$30,272.— to U.S. \$38,101.— without dependents. Cost of living allowance subject to change according to United Nations Common System will range per annum from U.S. \$8,031.— with dependents and U.S. \$7,457.— without dependents.

Initial contract is for two years. Deadline for applications is July 31, 1986.

Send applications in first instance to:  
Box 301, International Herald Tribune,  
55 Via della Mercede, 00187 ROMA.

### MANAGER MARKETING EUROPE (SOUTH)

A world leader in the field of C<sup>3</sup> I systems, airborne navigation systems and avionics seeks a Manager to join their European Marketing Office located in Brussels.

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Candidates wishing to be considered for this position should send their detailed resume/curriculum vitae in strict confidence to:  
Box D145, International Herald Tribune,  
181, ave Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

### International Financing Organization (United Nations) Rome (Italy), seeks candidates to fill post of DIRECTOR Latin America & Caribbean Division.

Incumbent will report to the Assistant President, Project Management Department and will be responsible for:

- advising on policy issues;
- evaluating project proposals;
- developing work programs and project pipelines;
- establishing contacts with Member States of the region;
- proposing cooperating institutions, scheduling missions and evaluating project reports;
- ensuring executions of project cycle on schedule;
- planning and organizing work of Division;
- coordinating preparation of documentation for governing body;
- Arranging mobilization of resources.

Qualifications/experience: Advanced University degree in Economics, Economic Development, Public Administration, Agricultural Economics or Agricultural Science, with many years experience in project formulation, implementation, planning and management of agricultural projects in developing countries. Excellent Spanish and English. Ability to travel extensively, also to tropical countries.

Depending on experience and qualifications, net base salary per annum will range from U.S. \$43,461.— to U.S. \$49,287.— with dependents and U.S. \$40,042.— to U.S. \$45,283.— without dependents. Cost of living allowance subject to change according to United Nations Common System will range per annum from U.S. \$10,388.— with dependents and U.S. \$9,571.— without dependents.

Initial contract is for two years. Deadline for applications August 1, 1986.

Send applications in first instance to:  
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# Videotape in Courts: A 'Compelling Medium' but Not Without Problems

By Ruth Marcus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Spectators in the Arlington County, Virginia, courtroom stared at the color television monitor.

On the screen, Daniel R. Kfoury, charged with first-degree murder in the death of his housemate, Robert C. Bloom, dropped to his knees to show detectives how he had crouched for nearly seven hours, Mr. Bloom's head wedged between his legs, as he tried to exorcise demonic spirits.

"I made him do this by the authority of the word of God," Mr. Kfoury explained in a calm, conversational tone. "Sometimes I had to strike him harder than a tap."

"Sometimes," Mr. Kfoury said, "you had to give him a good healthy blow."

"I wanted to get this animal, this beast out of him," he said.

The two-hour videotape, made by Arlington County police when

they interviewed Mr. Kfoury after Mr. Bloom's death last October, was played at a pretrial hearing last week. Judge Paul F. Sheridan of Arlington Circuit Court ruled Friday that prosecutors can show it to the jury when Mr. Kfoury goes on trial later this year.

Courts elsewhere across the country have also entered the video age.

Although videotapes have been used in court for more than a decade, their popularity has increased greatly in recent years as the technology has become less expensive and more familiar.

"Virtually every lawyer now has a video deck at home and many have cameras," said David Balabanian, a San Francisco lawyer who is writing a book about the use

of videotapes in civil lawsuits. "It's a pretty natural step now for lawyers to start experimenting with the equipment."

In criminal cases, police departments and prosecutors are increasingly turning to videotapes as a valuable weapon in their arsenal of trial techniques. Instead of taking

down defendants' statements and testifying to them in court, police videotape suspects in major cases to let jurors watch and listen for themselves.

They turn video cameras on those stopped for drunken driving to demonstrate their degree of intoxication and bring the cameras to crime locations to record the scenes, sometimes complete with bodies.

In more than half the states, chil-

dren in sexual-abuse cases may have their testimony videotaped to spare them the added trauma of testifying in court.

In civil cases, personal-injury lawyers prepare "day-in-the-life" videos to show jurors the pain and hardship suffered by their injured clients. And in increasing numbers

of an airplane crash that depicts the plane's path along with a sound track of the cockpit conversation and subtitles so jurors can read along.

"Videotape makes a more dramatic impact," said Paul F. Rothstein, a Georgetown Law Center professor and evidence expert who has studied the use of videotapes in court.

With a videotaped confession, Mr. Rothstein said, "It's the defendant himself sitting there saying: 'I did it. I plunged the knife in.'"

Lawyers attribute the power of videotape to the fact that they are trying cases in the age of television.

Mark Dombroff, a Washington attorney and expert on the use of demonstrative evidence, said videotape "has strengths that are far beyond any substance."

"The likelihood," Mr. Dombroff said, "is that when the case is over that day they're going to go home and watch the news on television.

They're accustomed to receiving information from television, a large part of which they believe."

Not surprisingly, most criminal-defense lawyers hate doing battle against videotapes.

"It's straight from the horse's mouth," said J. Andrew Chovinsky, a Washington defense attorney. "They are seeing this defendant, who may choose not to testify" at the trial itself, "actually testifying before them in response to police interrogation."

A District of Columbia law-enforcement official said: "All defense attorneys think anything that proves to a jury their client is guilty is prejudicial, and the answer to that is, 'You bet.'"

The official said videotape takes away from defense attorneys the "threads they can use to conjure up reasonable doubt."

"It totally destroys that avenue of obfuscation which is so much a

part of the defense function," the official said.

Despite that, the official said, police officers and prosecutors are divided over the value of the videotape as a law-enforcement tool.

"There are innumerable evidentiary questions that come to rise," the official said. "If tapes are lost, then there's the whole question of what was on the tape. If there are gaps on the tape, there are questions about what it said."

Even video proponents agree the tapes can be misused, either by manipulating what is shown on the tape or simply because the medium itself is so powerful.

Still, courts routinely accept videotaped evidence, and evidence experts said they expected the use of videotapes to grow.

## Most criminal defense lawyers, recognizing the impact on jurors in an age of television, hate to do battle against videotaped evidence.

## Soviet Paper Disputes U.S. Warning on Milk

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A leading Soviet newspaper has challenged a U.S. Embassy recommendation that American infants and pregnant women in Moscow should not drink Soviet milk because of increased radioactivity.

The paper, *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, denied Tuesday that Soviet milk posed a danger or contained increased radiation levels resulting from the April 26 accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant.

The newspaper's comments appeared only two days after the embassy warning was first published in the United States. Alarm resulted among Russians as word of the U.S. warning about milk filtered back into the Soviet Union by shortwave radio broadcasts.

The embassy notified American families in Moscow on Saturday that the level of iodine-131 found in a recent milk sample from Moscow was more than double the limit advisable for infants.

The embassy, however, reported that the iodine content, although 10 times greater than in milk tested immediately after the accident, still remained well short of concentrations considered likely to produce adverse health consequences.

Iodine-131 accumulates in the thyroid and can pose a threat to the gland and surrounding tissue, particularly in infants or fetuses, which are more vulnerable.

*Sovetskaya Rossiya* charged that the U.S. milk warning was calculated to whip up hysteria and it referred specifically to "radio voices" that had already "latched onto the milk sensation."

Doctor Sees 1,000 Deaths

An American doctor treating victims of the Chernobyl accident Wednesday believed that at least 1,000 people could die of cancer because of fallout from the plant, Reuters reported from London.

"I think it not unlikely that there might be 1,000, or thousands, dying of excess cancers," Dr. Robert P. Gale said during a BBC television interview.

He said 300 patients were in his care because of the accident, most of them firemen called in to extinguish the fire at the plant and physicians who treated victims.

**Soviet Plans a Report**

A Soviet official, Lev N. Tolkmov, said Wednesday that Moscow would provide a detailed report on the Chernobyl accident to the International Atomic Energy Organization in Vienna, The Associated Press reported from Bonn.

Mr. Tolkmov, chairman of one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, made the remark during a visit to attend a meeting on confidence-building measures between countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact.



UMBRELLA TACTICS — Lady Vera Tucker, 87, of New York, the widow of a British knight, shows how her umbrella was bent as she knocked down a bicyclist who allegedly tried to steal her purse in Manhattan. Jose Ramos, 38, a messenger, was charged with robbery.

## Contadora Group Is Trying Again, Despite Setbacks, for a Latin Accord

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The Contadora nations have resumed their efforts to promote a peace and security treaty acceptable to the five nations of Central America and the United States, after the latest discord over the proposed pact.

The persistence of negotiations, despite daunting odds and a three-year record of unfulfilled hopes, reflects a conviction by the Contadora governments and some of their Central American counterparts that keeping the talks going—even fruitlessly—represents the best way to prevent broader and bloodier conflict in the area.

More immediately, according to officials closely involved in the effort, the talks provide an acceptable alternative for members of the U.S. Congress, who are seeking ways to oppose the Reagan administration's proposal for \$100 million in military aid for anti-Sandinista rebels attacking Nicaragua from bases in Honduras.

This was a key factor in a decision by the five Central American presidents at a summit conference Sunday to drop mention of a June 6

deadline for signature of the proposed Contadora treaty, according to one of the presidents.

Leaving the talks open-ended, he explained, means they can survive as a debating point in Washington even if little progress is made before the deadline, which was imposed by the Contadora governments at a round of talks last month in Panama.

The aid measure, which was approved by the Senate last month but rejected by the House, has been scheduled for reconsideration next month. These Latin officials hope, however, that the vote might be delayed as long as the Contadora negotiations show even a remote promise of success.

President Daniel Ortega Sarredra of Nicaragua announced Monday that the Sandinista leadership was offering new proposals on arms limitations, providing grist for further negotiations on an issue that previously had produced an impasse.

Deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora countries — Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama — resumed in Panama Tuesday the negotiations they had suspended over the weekend while the five

Central American presidents met in Esquipulas, Guatemala.

The question of arms limits and controls is one of the main points thwarting a treaty since the effort began in January 1983 on Contadora Island off Panama.

Softening an earlier stand, Mr. Ortega said at a news conference in Managua that Nicaragua was willing to discuss limits on offensive arms — he listed planes, rockets, tanks and artillery as examples — but not defensive arms, such as AK-47 assault rifles.

Previous Sandinista positions had maintained that the Nicaraguan military could not afford to reduce its armaments to a level equal to that of other Central American countries, because Nicaragua alone faced a U.S. threat.

At the same time, he reiterated that Nicaragua insisted on an end to, not merely regulation of, foreign participation in Central American military maneuvers.

In a measure of the divisions in Central America, the Honduran government, a U.S. ally, immediately denounced Mr. Ortega's announcement as a public relations gimmick.

## PELTON: Revelations

(Continued from Page 1)

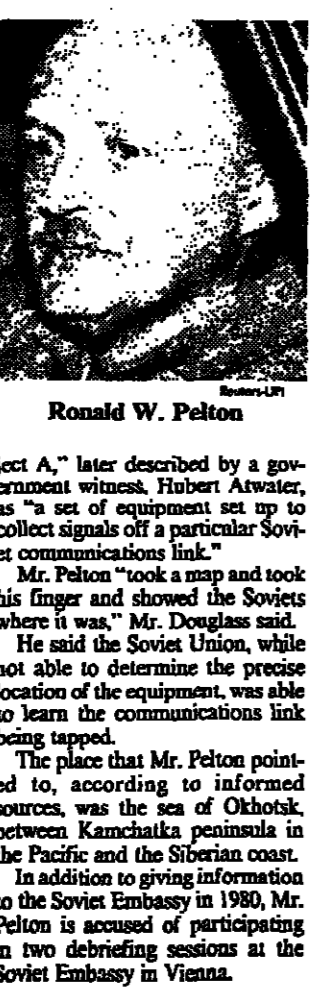
e next highest level," according to Donald R. Bacon, Mr. Pelton's supervisor at the National Security Agency.

Another project Mr. Pelton allegedly told about, "Project B," concerned the upgrading of equipment used to intercept Soviet signals, Mr. Douglas said. This equipment, the prosecutor added, as designed to be "to be used, as and years into the future."

Mr. Douglas told the jury that a top-secret agency operation included collecting and intercepting radio, microwave and cable communications with military information and data on development and uses of weapons systems. Some of that information, he said, is "in plain text, some in cipher or code, some in weapons."

Mr. Douglas said the actual names of the projects would not be mentioned at the trial, nor would specifics such as the time and place information was collected.

The prosecutor said Mr. Pelton had his relationship with Soviet agents by going to the embassy in Washington on Jan. 13, 1980, after tracing officials by telephone. At that time, Mr. Douglas said, Pelton told of the site of "Pro-



Ronald W. Pelton

## SPY: U.S. Makes Extraordinary Courtroom Revelations

(Continued from Page 1)

grams aimed at the Soviet Union even as his personal life was collapsing.

An administration official said Tuesday that the detailed disclosures about U.S. intelligence systems allegedly sold to the Russians by Mr. Pelton reflected the Reagan administration's determination to prosecute a conviction in the case, which is one of the worst intelligence losses suffered by the United States in recent history.

James Bamford, author of an authoritative book on the National Security Agency, "The Puzzle Palace," said the courtroom disclosures by government officials were unprecedented.

"It's the first time we have acknowledged we can break Soviet codes," said Mr. Bamford, adding that "it's not going to come as a shock to the Soviet Union, but other countries with high-technology cryptographic devices may have second thoughts" about the security of their communications.

In recent interviews, U.S. intelligence sources have questioned the way that the government handles some of its most vital top-secret information.

In order to restrict access, "compartments" are set up around sensitive technologies or operations and employees must be granted access individually to each one. The criteria for admission to what is called

"sensitive compartmented information" is that the person must need information on it to perform his job.

Last November, during Mr. Pelton's bail hearing, a defense attorney disclosed in open court a code word, "Ivy Bells," for one of the operations Mr. Pelton allegedly compromised.

Spies said Ivy Bells was a submarine intelligence collection operation in the sea of Okhotsk between the Kamchatka peninsula and the eastern Soviet coastline. Mr. Pelton allegedly disclosed the location of the operation when he first met with Soviet officials in January 1980 and pointed it out on a map.

Under the classification system that controls access to such programs as Ivy Bells, National Security Agency employees who are "cleared" into the "compartment" often gained more information than they needed to know for the performance of their tasks.

An intelligence official said that "you would certainly be surprised" if you would probably be disappointed to find out the broad range of access relatively low-level National Security Agency employees get to some of the most sensitive intelligence operations targeted at the Soviet Union.

Ideally, U.S. intelligence employees who work on sensitive national security operations work in tightly controlled "compartments"

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## U.S. Aide's Drug Charge Against Mexican Rebutted

By William Stockton  
New York Times Service

ALAMOS, Mexico — There appears to be evidence to back up a U.S. official's allegations that the governor of the northern Mexican state of Sonora is growing marijuana and opium poppies on ranches near this town, according to information gathered here.

On May 13, the commissioner of the U.S. Customs Service, William von Raab, told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that "the governor of Sonora is alleged to own four ranches located near Alamos in Sonora on which all four ranches is grown marijuana and opium poppies."

"We believe these ranches are currently or occasionally guarded by the federal judicial police and the Mexican Army," Mr. von Raab added.

Mr. von Raab did not name the Sonora governor in his testimony. But his aide later cited Governor Rodolfo Felix Valdez as the owner of four ranches where they said drug cultivation was reportedly taking place. The ranches were said to be near this town of 12,000 in southern Sonora.

But searches of real estate records here and extensive interviews with a wide variety of civic, professional, agricultural, journalistic and business leaders in Alamos and in several other Sonora cities indicate that Mr. Valdez does not own any ranches near here.

In Washington, a U.S. law enforcement official said the intelligence information on which Mr. von Raab's statement was based indicated that the farms were not listed in Mr. Valdez's own name.

The official said the information came from more than one informant.

However, a senior U.S. drug enforcement official said the charge about the Sonora governor "is just wrong."

The widely held assumption in Sonora is that Mr. von Raab and his staff confused the current Sonora governor with his predecessor, Samuel Osuna Garcia.

Mr. Osuna Garcia, who left office last fall at the end of his term, owns at least two ranches and perhaps more. But there is no indication that he has used them for illicit purposes.

A third governor in another



Mexican state, Antonio Toledo Corro, the governor of Sinaloa, has frequently been linked with drug trafficking and payoffs to traffickers. He has denied the allegations.

Those insisting that the incumbent Sonora governor owns no ranches include leaders of his political opposition, the National Action Party.

"Felix Valdez has no ranches — everyone knows that," said Norberto Corella, the state president of the National Action Party. The party provides the strongest opposition to Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, of which Mr. Valdez is a member. Mr. Corella was interviewed in Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora.

**Dispute Is 'Smoothed Over'**

Although expressing some reservations, Mexican officials say they are generally satisfied with assurances from the Reagan administration that the testimony highly critical of Mexico before the Senate subcommittee did not reflect U.S. policy. The New York Times reported from Mexico City.

"Things definitely have been smoothed over," said a senior government official on Tuesday.

He referred to a letter to the Mexican government from Secretary of State George P. Shultz in response to a note of diplomatic protest and to a call that Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d made to Sergio Garcia Ramirez, the Mexican attorney general. Mr. Meese deplored the testimony and said it did not represent the feelings of President Ronald Reagan.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Ethiopia: Hard Truths

Hard truths are emerging at last about Ethiopia's disastrous inability to feed itself. "We called it a drought problem, but it was more of a policy problem," says Dawit Wolde Giorgis, who once directed that nation's food relief effort.

Colonel Mengistu as his regime benefited from huge Western food shipments. Over three years, Americans sent food valued at \$437 million, the most aid given to any African country. The international rescue effort probably saved 7 million lives.

Contadora Confusion

Confused about Contadora? Join a growing crowd. Until recently most people felt that a Central American peace treaty was a long shot. But an alarm has gone up from within the Reagan administration and from its hard-core constituents that a treaty may soon be signed.

shown. Certainly there are conservatives prepared to believe the worst not only about Daniel Ortega and Democratic liberals but also about certain members of their own administration. The suspects are thought to lack the proper resolve to unseat the Sandinistas and, in general, to be too ready to point Ronald Reagan toward an accommodation with Moscow.

Other Comment

Berlin: A Symbolic Test

The will of the Western powers to preserve the city's existing status has been subjected to one of its periodic tests. On Sunday a number of Western diplomats were denied entry to West Berlin after refusing to show their passports.

cies in the Middle East. Therefore, so Congress would have it, they are undeserving of gestures indicating U.S. support. It is a perhaps understandable view of things, but that doesn't necessarily make it wise.

The Saudis Deserve Support

Congress has made its political point about arms sales to Saudi Arabia, and now it is obliged to think hard about the consequences of its action. The point asserted in the House and Senate votes against President Reagan's proposed weapons deal is that the Saudis have not been very helpful or trustworthy in support of American poli-

The Saudis can survive without the U.S. missiles that they have asked for. Saudi security would not suffer great harm if no new U.S. weapons were delivered. What would be harmed is the political relationship between the two countries, including — no small point for the future — the relations and influence that the U.S. military has with its Saudi counterparts.

OPINION
The Philippines Needs a Breathing Spell

By Bernardo M. Villegas

This is the second of two articles.

MANILA — The most complicated foreign debt issue inherited by the government of President Corason Aquino involves a \$2.1-billion nuclear power plant at Morong, on the coast of the Batang peninsula, which the government has decided not to operate.

fraud. Unsubstantiated charges have been submitted to the Saguisag committee purporting to show that the nuclear reactor, supplied by the Westinghouse Co., was "grossly overpriced." It is not clear whether creditors who acted in good faith would be prejudiced by the possible annulment of the contract.

Manila has shown good faith in promising to honor its debts. Foreign creditors should reward this.

Aquino, members of the committee, which was created to study the issues involved in the nuclear plant, have avoided talking about debt repudiation. Realizing the complexity of the issue, even the more militant members of the committee warn against any action that might harm "innocent creditors" among the foreign banks that have lent money to the government.

Despite the initially aggressive stance of some cabinet ministers, foreign creditors have little cause to fear that the government will not recognize its sovereign debt. Even if one accepts the position taken by the economic planning minister, Solita Monsod, that loans can be repudiated if creditors conspired with dishonest officials in the Marcos regime, proving such connivance in U.S. or other courts would involve lengthy and costly litigation.

shunned indiscriminate imitation of policies adopted by countries such as Peru, Argentina and Bolivia. With a cabinet dominated by lawyers, the Aquino administration is determined to abide by international law in handling the debt issue. Budget Minister Alberto Romulo, a lawyer himself, has suggested that international bodies could mediate the nuclear plant controversy.

The Aquino administration has done much to restore market forces to the economy and to consolidate the gains in stabilizing prices and the foreign exchange rate. If the much-

vaunted Baker plan were ever to take off, the Philippines would be the first debtor nation to qualify for special assistance. None of the 15 nations envisioned in the original plan has done a better job in complying with the requirements of phasing in market-oriented, pro-growth reforms.

The Philippines can expand export earnings once the domestic front is stabilized — but this will first require an economic program that raises the incomes of rural dwellers, who comprise 70 percent of the population. Three years will be long enough to see significant gains in the development of the countryside. In the meantime, the economy should be given a breathing spell in its debt servicing.

The writer is chief economist at the Center for Research and Communication, a private think tank in Manila. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

African Leaders Back Programs for Change

By James H. Scheuer

The writer, a New York Democrat in the U.S. House of Representatives, is chairman of the board of the Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development.

WASHINGTON — The rains have returned and Africa's nightmare of death and famine has ended, at least temporarily. But the underlying conditions that triggered the 1984-85 famine and caused more than a million deaths remain.

economic growth. The presence of Africa's leaders at a special United Nations session this week to request aid and debt relief in order to overcome their economic problems and promote growth further demonstrates their willingness to come to grips with their central problems.

Africa imports more than 10 percent of its food and uses virtually all of its foreign currency balance to keep its people alive, leaving pitifully low levels of capital to invest in education, health, housing and job development.

If growth rates continue, Africa's population will double in 22 years and increase eightfold in about 70. Nigeria, the continent's most populous country, with 105 million people, could become the third in the world, behind China and India, in a few generations.

there dignity in the absence of food independence. When the family is unstable, women are reduced to second-class status and children remain disadvantaged. As long as there is an appalling gap between population growth and the rate of economic growth, Africa will be threatened.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, who is the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, and Ide Oumarou, the OAU secretary-general, expressed strong support for family planning and urged their fellow parliamentarians to do so. The conferees adopted resolutions supporting an impressive list of programs that mirror policies promoted for years by population experts.

Mauritania: A Nation Disappears in Tides of Sand

By Ray Wilkinson

LONDON — Mauritania was once a land of endless forests, timeless caravans and hardened nomads who for centuries grazed vast herds on the extensive grasslands fringing the Sahara desert. A relentless tide of sand moving inexorably southward has now largely swallowed the country.

The social impact of all this is devastating. In the 1960s, three out of four children were born in the desert. This ratio has now been reversed. One child in five dies before the fifth birthday. One in three suffers from chronic malnutrition. Three children in four never go to school. The entire family structure is under assault. As women are abandoned by their menfolk in search of work, many turn to other "husbands" or to prostitution.

UNICEF reports that, in trying to maintain themselves, "some women have been married as many as 24 times, with serious consequences to their health. Others are grandmothers at the age of 23." The assault on the environment has been equally dramatic. The Sahara is moving southward at five kilometers a year. In parts of Mauritania its advance is even more rapid. Four-fifths of the grasslands are gone.



BY MITCHELL IN THE AUSTRALIAN (Sydney), CAN SYNDICATE.

Kenya: It's Family Planning or Famine

By Colin Legum

NAIROBI — By the end of this century, Kenya's population, now at 21 million, will have doubled. There is still no evidence to suggest that, by that time, this important East African country will be able to feed itself or to provide nearly enough new jobs. And there is little hope that it will be producing enough to be able to export to meet its needs.

enforcement of the law forbidding child brides, and some wedding ceremonies involving young brides have been stopped. One man was jailed for 45 days for taking his 14-year-old bride away from school.

There has also been a positive reaction among women of the Luo community. One group vowed to have children only every four years. The campaign for family planning has attracted \$50 million of overseas aid, but it has far to go. A recent survey showed that only 14 percent of Kenyan women aged 20 to 30 use contraceptives regularly.

Part of this crisis was manmade. The ranges have been widely overgrazed. Even though herds have been reduced by 60 percent in places during the current drought, there are still too many camels, goats and sheep for the fragile land to support.

Perhaps, a foreign ambassador said, "this is the only place in the world where people openly talk about the whole country just disappearing." The Guardian.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Diaz's Last Stand

NEW YORK — A telegram from Vera Cruz states that while escorting Porfirio Diaz, the departing ex-president, a body of Federal troops [on May 26] engaged a force of 700 rebels and routed them. The rebels left 30 dead on the field. Three Federals, who numbered 30, were wounded. General Diaz and his son, who were in the train following that conveying the troops, arrived while the fight was proceeding and took part.

1936: Strikes in France

PARIS — Alarmed by the epidemic of strikes in the Paris area, where armament and airplane factories are hit, Premier Albert Sarraut [on May 28] took charge of efforts to re-establish industrial peace, after conferences in which the Ministers of War, Air and Labor, Léon Blum, next Premier, and Edouard Daladier, next Minister of War, took part. The gravity of the movement, which had already resulted in day and night operations of three factories by strikers, was accentuated when in the great Renault plant at Billancourt, where tanks and army vehicles are turned out in large quantities, between 30,000 and 35,000 laid down tools and proceeded to "shut themselves in" after their demands for wage increases, the 40-hour week and a two-week paid vacation were refused.

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OPINION

Better That King Edward Had Loved His Duty More

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The posthumous publication of the love letters between Mrs. Wallis Simpson and King Edward VIII calls to mind three moments in which the Windsors, as they came to be called, touched my life.

The first was in 1937: As a boy, I wandered why my widowed mother was weeping to hear the words of an abdicated British monarch.

"At long last, I can say a few words of my own," the voice from Windsor Castle began over the radio static. "I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden... without the help and support of the women I love."

A generation later, I told my father-in-law, Albert Julius of London, of my The duchess added in a kind of afterthought, 'I was divorced, you know.' I did not have a response to that.

What was a listener to say? "You bet I know you were divorced, twice, and that was why the parliaments of Canada, Australia and South Africa — not to mention Britain's royal family and the Labor Party — insisted the king choose between you and his crown." Or, "You were divorced? So that was what all the fuss was about!" Instead, I stuffed a canapé in my mouth and grunted.

Now, a half-century after the speech that so touched the hearts of romantics everywhere, we can decide for ourselves about the wisdom of Edward's choice as we flip through the pages of the correspondence between a stubbornly rapid young man and a determined, take-charge young woman.

At one point, she addresses him as "Lightning Brain," one hopes in irony. His letters are simpering and petulant, and we can see how fortunate he was to have had his purpose enabled by Walter Monckton and Winston Churchill.

who drafted Edward's farewell speech. The choice the young king faced was between love and duty. The question we rehash today is: Did he do the right thing? Most young people, and many older people who experienced lifelong loneliness, would answer yes.

They counter-question: By what right does society, a parliament or a family impose a rigid rule that denies a person the company of a chosen mate? If an institution cannot bend to accommodate the human needs of human beings, they conclude, it does not deserve the obedience of the people in it.

I think my father-in-law was right and Edward did the wrong thing. In business, a deal is a serious agreement; in marriage, a solemn contract is not to be lightly dissolved; in the mysterious bonding of religion, culture and nationality that anneals a ritual leader to his subjects, an anointing oath is not something to be set aside when it becomes inconvenient or even painful.

What is so great about duty, Wordsworth's "stern daughter of the voice of God"? A sense of duty is moral glue, constantly subject to stress, never needed than now. Duty to the abstraction called country is what rips the best of us from loved ones in wartime, but that is only an example of the need we have to uphold values other than romantic attachment.

"The heart is a resilient muscle" is the message of Woody Allen's most serious movie; when broken, it can mend. Not so when duty calls; that is when character counts. There was the king of England, turning away from a heritage of a thousand years of duty when the woman he wanted must have told him, in her matter-of-fact way, "I was divorced, you know."

The New York Times



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Farm Wars: Europe vs. America, Farmers vs. Change

Contrary to the impression given by your editorial ("Fighting Farm Wars," May 23) that abandoning Europe's Common Agricultural Policy would reduce European protectionism and bring savings to both Europe and America, most EC members would introduce national support measures to fulfill the role of the CAP. The need for adequate supplies of food at reasonable prices, together with the social and economic importance of stabilizing rural population movements, would — to quote your editorial — force the clock "back to the self-defeating autarchy of the 1930s."

The distribution of financial resources in Europe and the United States represents a hypocrisy in our values and

itself rely on a package of national support measures if it is to stem the present tide of bankruptcy among U.S. farmers.

The solution is not to attack a policy which is clearly vital to any country's social and economic needs, and which would in any case reappear in another form. The solution is to reduce the colossal expenditure on weapons of war and redirect a part of this exaggerated spending into halting the widespread erosion of rural populations on either side of the Atlantic.

T.J. MAHER

European Parliament, Brussels.

You advocate "hard negotiations" to reduce farm support levels on both sides of the Atlantic. Aside from the trade dimension of this problem, a 10-year

phasing out of most types of subsidies is needed for the well-being of the farmers themselves. Policy-makers must understand both their limitations and their responsibilities. Budgetary restraints will eventually enforce a limit to subsidies. Policy-makers should recognize this and start reducing support levels in an orderly and gradual fashion.

Agricultural support policies in the industrialized world have been in effect in various forms since the Depression. Thus, the farm sector has had about 50 years to develop along lines specifically geared to a stabilized and subsidized environment. In both Europe and the United States this has meant that agriculture is characterized by high fixed costs (and therefore less ability to reduce expenses in response to lower sales),

increased debt and less crop diversification. All this points toward decreased flexibility in responding to unexpected drops in commodity prices or to increases in input costs and interest rates. The farm sector will require time to restructure its operations in order to survive in markets that are no longer stabilized. It will also need time to develop the management skills needed. Policy-makers should not change the rules of the game too quickly. They should make their intentions clear to all the players by establishing a withdrawal schedule for most types of support, and then they should stick to it.

KATHRYN M. GORDON

Institut de Gestion Internationale Agro-Alimentaire, Cergy-Pontoise, France.

Hammer & Sickle: Aged 87 And Still Liaising in Moscow

By Charlotte Curtis

NEW YORK — There is no stopping the indefatigable Armand Hammer. When Dr. Robert P. Gale, the bone-marrow transplant expert from the University of California at Los Angeles, volunteered to treat the Chernobyl disaster victims, Mr. Hammer got Mikhail Gorbachev to agree. The chief of Occidental Petroleum and his staff helped collect and ship more than \$800,000 in

MEANWHILE

medical supplies. Finally the 87-year-old entrepreneur went himself — "principally to attend the opening of my art collection in Moscow," he said.

But Mr. Gorbachev, stunned by American criticism of the handling of the accident, wanted to talk. And Mr. Hammer, a would-be peacemaker and the business world's longtime Soviet connection, was immediately in the thick of things.

"Gorbachev felt their misfortune was being used as a propaganda point," Mr. Hammer said. "He was upset with the Reagan and Shultz criticism. 'What are they trying to do to me?' he said. 'Create a breach between me and the Russian people?'"

Mr. Hammer said the Soviet leader opened a briefcase to show Dr. Gale and himself supportive letters and telegrams. "One was from a New York lady who sent a \$5 bill to help," Mr. Hammer said. "Another American sent \$10. Gorbachev said, 'I guess she is wealthier.'"

As always, the conversation got around to arms reduction and a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Mr. Hammer proposed a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. The general secretary responded that he wanted a reduction in U.S. aid to Pakistan.

Mr. Hammer suggested that the Sovi-

et foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, and George Shultz meet first to discuss the handling of international emergencies (including nuclear accidents and terrorism), outline an agenda and aim for a fall summit meeting.

"I suggested Thanksgiving," Mr. Hammer said. "I told him it would mean a lot to the Americans. It's after the election. He said he'd think about it."

The opening of Mr. Hammer's fabled art collection went as planned. He also went to Municipal Hospital No. 6 to talk with physicians and the victims of the Chernobyl accident. "It was a terrible tragedy," he said. "But it was good to see Americans and Russians working together. It reminded me of 65 years ago."

Mr. Hammer's life story is a familiar one. The New York-born son of Russian immigrants, he did go to the Soviet Union in 1921, ostensibly to collect money owed his father's pharmaceutical business and explore trade possibilities. When he arrived, he found widespread disease and famine. He put up the money to buy U.S. grain, and Lenin noticed.

Lenin and the Communist revolutionaries repaid the young entrepreneur with furs, caviar and semiprecious jewels that sold exceedingly well in New York. They gave him a monopoly on pencil sales. He traded in Russian art.

He has had access to top Soviet circles ever since, and he has cultivated it assiduously, expediting deals and counseling Soviet leaders. He and Leonid Brezhnev knew each other well enough to compare diets. And Occidental still hatters Florida phosphates for Soviet ammonia in what has become a lucrative contract.

"We've just had the best year ever," Mr. Hammer said in a telephone interview, and in some ways it was. But the company has been affected by depressed oil prices and was moving to bolster its non-oil operations.

He was in Los Angeles. He had flown in from Moscow for a corporate 58th birthday gala in his honor and for Occidental's annual meeting. Mstislav Rostropovich was there to play for him. Gregory Peck said that Mr. Hammer deserved the Nobel Peace Prize.

Stockholders cheered his arrival at Occidental's annual meeting. And as he saw it, the world would be very nearly perfect if he could see peace in his lifetime. "We offered \$1 million to anyone who cures cancer," Mr. Hammer said. "I hope I can give that away before I die."

He also renewed his driver's license. "It's good for another 10 years," he said. "Do you think I'll make it to May 1992?" If anyone can, he probably can.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hammer planned to return to the Soviet Union, and not just to keep track of what is going on at the Kremlin. "I want to go to Kiev," he said. "My art collection's going there."

The New York Times

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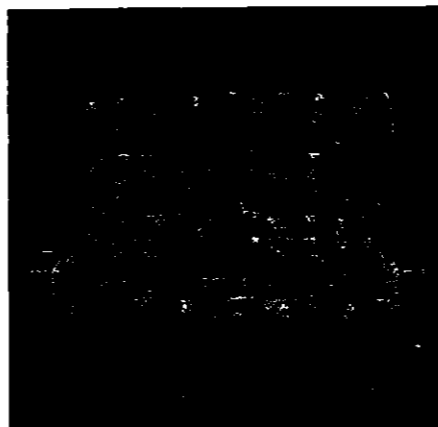
We planned the most delightful of menus. A choice of traditional Pakistani favourites and gourmet continental cuisine. Elegantly served on fine china. Gleaming silverware and impeccable linen to match. And in attendance, a charming, hospitable crew. Sporting a brand-new uniform to complement the new service...

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And then, we reviewed it all. "Sohni," we said. That's the word in Pakistan for all that is beautiful, graceful and delicate. So, "Sohni" it is!

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# Reported Missile Attack On Aircraft in Angola Prompts Protest to U.S.

By Karen DeYoung  
Washington Post Service  
LONDON — A civilian transport aircraft, leased to diamond-mining operations in Angola and crewed by Americans and Canadians, was damaged by surface-to-air missiles in the southern African country, the owners of the plane have asserted.

The owner of the damaged plane, IAS Guernsey, a joint British-Irish company, has protested to Washington over U.S. aid to Angolan guerrillas because it does not believe that the missiles were fired by government forces, a company spokesman said. No injuries were reported in the incident.

The attack was said to have occurred shortly before the kidnapping March 1 of about 150 foreigners working at a diamond mine in the same area of northeastern Angola. The workers were freed in late March.

Word of the attack on the aircraft has highlighted the continuing use of economic warfare by the National Union for the Total Inde-

pendence of Angola, the guerrilla movement known as UNITA, which has been conducting a 10-year conflict with Angola's Marxist government.

The U.S. has reportedly decided to provide heat-seeking Stinger surface-to-air missiles to the UNITA rebels. The decision was reportedly made in late February or in early March, but it is not clear if the Stingers have been delivered.

The IAS Guernsey company fears that the missiles will further endanger Western nationals working in Angola, according to the IAS managing-director, Gerry Connolly.

Mr. Connolly said that in talks with State Department officials in Washington last month, "We pointed out to them that we are operating American-built aircraft, with American and Canadian crews."

At least one person was struck with typhoid, medical authorities reported.

Bulldozers began razing the shanties Tuesday as part of a government plan to upgrade the village of about 80,000 blacks. An estimated one-third of them have been made homeless by fires and fighting in the sprawling settlement about 12 miles (19 kilometers) east of Cape Town.

The wife of a black trade unionist died in a bomb attack on her home near Brits early Wednesday, bringing the death toll in overnight violence to five, police said.

Two blacks were burned to death in an attack by rival blacks and two more died when police opened fire to repel an attack by a black gang, a spokesman in Pretoria said.

The bloody weeklong battle accelerated the government's plans to destroy the squalid homes of 80,000 blacks and upgrade the site to a residential area without illegal squatters.

The government wants the Crossroads refugees to be temporarily housed in Khayelitsha, a new black township farther from Cape Town. About 5,000 homeless victims already have been housed there in a tent city.

**Boesak Touts Settlement**

The Reverend Allan Boesak, an leader against apartheid, has accused South Africa of engineering "a forced removal of the worst kind" by inciting the fighting at the Crossroads settlement, Reuters reported on Wednesday.

Both the police and government deny widespread allegations by refugees from Crossroads that security forces aided the black vigilantes who drove them out last week.



A homeless child searches through debris in the burned-out squatters camp at Crossroads.

# Bulldozers Raze South African Camp 5 More Blacks Are Reported Killed in Separate Incidents

**Johannesburg** — Health and relief workers cleared the debris of thousands of burned-out shacks on Wednesday at the Crossroads squatters camp, where at least 44 persons died last week in fighting between rival black gangs.

At least one person was struck with typhoid, medical authorities reported.

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Both the police and government deny widespread allegations by refugees from Crossroads that security forces aided the black vigilantes who drove them out last week.

But Mr. Boesak, picking his way Wednesday through the ruins of the settlement, said:

"I've no doubt in my mind, this is not the result of faction fighting. This is a part of a deliberate policy. It is a forced removal of the worst kind."

In parliament Tuesday night in Cape Town, Chris Hennis, the cabinet minister chiefly responsible for black affairs, rejected charges that the squatters' battles at Crossroads were a disguised forced removal.

Mr. Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said earlier that he had come to survey the scene at the request of the refugee leaders. He had been in Geneva on church business when the fighting erupted.

The Finance Ministry said the two-tier exchange rate was designed to reflect the actual supply-and-demand conditions in the economy except for those items deemed vital for the country's rehabilitation.

It established a two-tier exchange rate for the country's shilling currency, increased prices paid to farmers for export commodities, increased interest payments and said it was selling off businesses confiscated from Asians by the exiled former dictator, Idi Amin.

It was the first major economic policy statement from the government of President Yoweri Museveni since he came to power in January after civil war.

The two-tier exchange system set a so-called priority rate of 1,400 shillings to one dollar for basic consumer goods and raw material imports; for traditional exports such as coffee, cotton, tea and tobacco, and for foreign debt repayments.

A second "market" rate of 5,000 shillings to one dollar will apply to all other transactions, a move apparently designed to destroy a thriving black market in currency and consumer goods.

An official exchange rate of 1,470 shillings to one dollar formerly had applied to all transactions.

# U.S. Blocks East-West Rights Paper

By Thomas W. Nerter  
New York Times Service  
BERN — A 35-nation meeting called to review human-rights provisions under the 1975 Helsinki accords has ended its six-week session here after the United States blocked adoption of a final set of recommendations as too "weak and modest."

The final document was approved by consensus by the other 34 signers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, but it does not become part of the Helsinki process.

The document was a result of a compromise offered by Switzerland, Austria and other neutral and nonaligned nations in a final, frenzied series of negotiations Monday intended to break an East-West deadlock.

Western diplomats said the compromise document on the "expansion of human contacts" included calls for the elimination of travel restrictions linked to age and family ties, simplified administrative requirements for family visits and visas and guaranteed postal and telephone communication, including direct-dialing systems.

The United States rejected the proposals as too weak, arguing that they would weaken rather than strengthen the Helsinki accords.

The chief U.S. delegate, Michael Novak, said, "The real problem remains the problem of compliance with existing documents, rather than approval of what was at best a very modest document; in our view, and a rather weak one in the view of some others."

Word of the attack on the aircraft has highlighted the continuing use of economic warfare by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the guerrilla movement known as UNITA, which has been conducting a 10-year conflict with Angola's Marxist government.

The U.S. has reportedly decided to provide heat-seeking Stinger surface-to-air missiles to the UNITA rebels. The decision was reportedly made in late February or in early March, but it is not clear if the Stingers have been delivered.

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Both the police and government deny widespread allegations by refugees from Crossroads that security forces aided the black vigilantes who drove them out last week.

# Uganda Announces Changes in Economy

**Kampala**, Uganda — The Ugandan government introduced a sweeping economic package on Wednesday apparently designed to destroy a thriving black market and to increase exports.

It established a two-tier exchange rate for the country's shilling currency, increased prices paid to farmers for export commodities, increased interest payments and said it was selling off businesses confiscated from Asians by the exiled former dictator, Idi Amin.

It was the first major economic policy statement from the government of President Yoweri Museveni since he came to power in January after civil war.

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The U.S. consul general in Sydney, John C. Dorrance, noted in an article in a recent issue of a U.S. defense magazine that Washington would have rights under the free association compact to continue using the Kwajalein ballistic missile testing range in the Marshall Islands for up to 30 years.

He said that the U.S. military also had the right to establish base

# U.S. Moves to End Trusteeship By UN of Pacific Island Chains

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune  
SINGAPORE — The United States is preparing to end a 39-year United Nations trusteeship over four strategically placed Pacific island chains, leaving the Soviet Union, which regards itself as an Asian-Pacific power as well as a member of Europe, almost isolated among regional states in its opposition to the plan.

The four island chains are the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau.

Independent South Pacific nations, including New Zealand, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands, all of which have been critical of the United States on other regional issues, have strongly supported the U.S. call to end the trusteeship status of Micronesia.

Diplomats say that Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Pacific island countries hope that completion of the self-determination process in Micronesia will put pressure on France to decolonize New Caledonia.

The United States formally asked the UN Trusteeship Council on May 16 to honor the wishes of the people of Micronesia and act to end the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands administered by the United States since 1947.

The council, whose active members are the United States, France, the Soviet Union and Britain, is expected to make a decision by majority vote on the U.S. request in the next few days.

If the trusteeship body agrees, the UN Security Council would take up the issue soon after the U.S. Congress ratifies a compact of free association with Palau.

Palau, Micronesia and the Marshall Islands voted in plebiscites to assume local autonomy but to leave the United States with extensive responsibility for defense.

The Northern Marianas voted to become part of the United States with a status similar to that of Puerto Rico.

Micronesia is made up of more than 2,100 islands and atolls covering a vast swathe of the Pacific ocean east of the Philippines. Its total population is only about 440,000.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union, however, regard the archipelago as having considerable military significance.

Moscow has indicated that it may use its veto power in the UN Security Council to block termination of the trust.

If it does so, Congress could still act unilaterally to put the four compact islands in effect. But the UN Trusteeship Council would retain its overseeing role over the territories.

A Soviet statement in February accused the United States of planning to annex Micronesia to expand its network of military bases in the Pacific region.

The statement charged that Washington was engaged in a "neo-colonial" exercise and under its "agreements" with Micronesian governments would appropriate "an exclusive right of control over questions of external relations, defense, and finance of Micronesian territories."

The U.S. consul general in Sydney, John C. Dorrance, noted in an article in a recent issue of a U.S. defense magazine that Washington would have rights under the free association compact to continue using the Kwajalein ballistic missile testing range in the Marshall Islands for up to 30 years.

He said that the U.S. military also had the right to establish base

facilities in the Northern Marianas and Palau should the need arise.

Mr. Dorrance, a former director of the Office of Australia and New Zealand Affairs in the U.S. State Department, wrote that Micronesia and the U.S. Western Pacific island territory of Guam, which lies at the southern end of the Marianas and is the site of important air and naval bases, would have important strategic value in a war.

"In peacetime, they lie to the south of major sea and air lanes across the North Pacific," he said. "However, in any Pacific war scenario involving the Soviets, U.S. lines of communication would shift to the south and run through or near Micronesia; ships and aircraft would attempt to move beyond the range of Soviet attack aircraft operating out of bases in the Kuril Islands and on the Soviet Asian mainland."

Mr. Dorrance said that for this reason, and also because of the

threat posed to Hawaii and areas south of the Equator, a primary U.S. objective in the political status negotiations with the Micronesian governments had been an arrangement guaranteeing that no adversary of the United States or of its allies would have access to the islands for military purposes.

He said the UN trusteeship provided this assurance while it remained in force and the new provisions would give Washington the right to foreclose use of Micronesian territory for military purposes by any third nation.

Mr. Dorrance added that in the event of war, the United States "might need to utilize contingency rights in Palau to provide protection of sea lanes running north-south between the Philippines and Palau — if access to the Indian Ocean through the South China Sea had become too risky and if some of the straits through the Indonesian archipelago remained open."

# Swedish Students Protest In Support of Teachers

By Per Isaksson  
Reuters  
STOCKHOLM — About 100,000 students abandoned classes across Sweden on Wednesday to protest a planned lockout of teachers that is part of a growing wave of labor disruptions that threaten to close most of Swedish industry next week.

Swedish radio said the students were boycotting classes, occupying schools or demonstrating in sympathy with their teachers.

Students in a Stockholm suburb camped on a highway Wednesday morning, blocking traffic before the police evicted them. Thousands of other secondary school pupils boycotted classes to assemble in a park in a central area of the capital.

Swedish teachers have been staging unannounced strikes to protest plans by their employers, the county governments, to lock out 30,000 of them next week in retaliation for a strike by health workers that has shut some of the country's main hospitals.

Unions have strongly protested that the lockout is unfair because the teachers have no link with the striking health workers. The county governments said they could not take any countermeasures that would do even more damage to the health service and therefore were forced to choose another target in the public sector.

Most of Sweden's industrial companies are likely to close next week if employers carry out their threat to lock out 180,000 metalworkers over a pay dispute.

The planned lockouts were announced Tuesday in response to union plans to stage selective strikes against certain exporting companies. Employers say these would cripple Sweden's main industrial concerns.

Multinational companies affected by the dispute include the vehicle makers Volvo AB and Saab-Scania AB, Electrolux AB, an appliance producer, and ASEA AB, a maker of electrical equipment.

Swedish financial markets were fairly quiet Wednesday, however, with most dealers predicting that government mediators would solve the dispute before the lockout begins June 4.

Separately, a strike by 25,000 public service workers in Norway blocked out television screens Wednesday and state radio went off the air. Only news broadcasts and coverage of the World Cup soccer competition were exempted.

The strike also forced the cancellation of most sports events.

Norwegian public sector workers went on strike last week after rejecting the government's offer of an 8.3-percent pay increase.

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# Yugoslavs Seek Change in SIDA's Name

**Belgrade** — Yugoslav health authorities have asked their French counterparts to refrain from using the French acronym SIDA, following numerous protests by women with that common Yugoslav name, the Tanjug press agency reported Wednesday.

The report said the Yugoslav health commission suggested that the English term AIDS, short for

# Yugoslavs Seek Change in SIDA's Name

acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or some other term be used instead.

Tanjug said Yugoslav authorities were swamped with letters from women called Sida, or Sida for short, which is the French abbreviation for the fatal illness, Tanjug said. Yugoslav newspapers said women named Sida had problems getting dates with men. A stage actress refused to play the role of a woman called Sida.

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Finland	F.M.	1,650	880	490
France	F.F.	1,400	760	420
Germany*	D.M.	540	300	170
Great Britain	£	120	65	36
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190
Ireland	I.M.	140	77	42
Italy	Lira	390,000	210,000	116,000
Luxembourg	Lfr.	10,700	5,800	3,200
Norway	Nkr.	1,650	900	500
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700
Spain*	Ptas.	26,200	14,600	8,000
Sweden*	Skr.	2,000	1,100	620
Switzerland	Sfr.	490	270	148
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SCIENCE

Building a New Vaccine: Breaking Ground With Genetic Engineering, Synthetics

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.  
New York Times Service

The first tests in humans began recently with a vaccine against malaria, one of the world's most devastating uncontrolled diseases. The vaccine is genetically engineered. Its active material is grown in genetically engineered bacteria. The first doses were given to healthy volunteers at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington. Tests are about to begin with another vaccine of somewhat different design that was developed through research at New York University. It is entirely synthetic, made from off-the-shelf chemicals.

These experimental vaccines are examples of novel ideas for vaccine development that seemed to be far in the future only a few years ago. Conventional vaccines have probably done more for human health than any other weapon of public health ever devised. Smallpox has been eradicated. Polio, measles, rubella and other diseases that used to be rampant are now rarities in countries that use vaccines against them. But other killing and crippling infections remain uncontrolled. Among these are the parasitic diseases, malaria, schistosomiasis and others; some important bacterial diseases, including cholera and a large portion of the diarrheal diseases that are believed to kill nearly five million children each year in the developing world; and some virus diseases, such as acquired immune deficiency syndrome. For various reasons, conventional vaccines have not been equal to these challenges.

There are urgent reasons for seeking vaccines against malaria. Many of the malarial parasites have developed resistance to the drugs long used against the disease. Some experts say malaria is out of control in large regions of the world, particularly in the tropics.

On another front, the first human tests have been completed with a synthetic vaccine against types of *E. coli* bacteria that are among the main causes of infant diarrhea. And in yet another major area, at the University of Maryland's Center for Vaccine Development under sponsorship of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, genetic engineering has been used to snip a key gene out of the bacterium that causes cholera, leaving the microbe capable of evoking a protective immune response without producing the serious diarrhea that is the hallmark of the disease. Tests of the vaccine in human volunteers indicate that it has promise but needs further work.

Such developments are important not only because they represent assaults against plagues that have defied human ingenuity for centuries, but because the vaccine

designs themselves are revolutionary. In developing them, scientists have used genetic engineering techniques, direct chemical synthesis or various combinations of these techniques with more conventional microbiology in ways that have become possible only in recent years. "It is the wave of the future," said Dr. Frederick A. Klipstein of the University of Rochester (New York) Medical Center, one of the principal scientists in research on the synthetic vaccine against the types of *E. coli* that cause diarrhea. The research, reported in the March 1 issue of the British journal *The Lancet*, is a collaboration between Dr. Klipstein's group and Dr. Richard A. Houghton of the Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation in La Jolla, California.

The group led by Dr. Richard A. Lerner of Scripps has made important advances in the technology of synthetic vaccines in recent years. These products have the advantage of being free of extraneous substances sometimes found in conventional vaccines. On the other hand, they have sometimes been deficient in their ability to evoke protective antibodies.

Conventional vaccines against viruses are made from whole killed or inactivated viruses or from live viruses cultivated for genetic change so that they do not cause disease. There have been cases, fortunately rare, in which viruses were not completely inactivated in a vaccine batch, or specimens of a live virus vaccine reverted to the disease-causing "wild" type. For some important diseases, the conventional approaches have been inadequate. Malaria, for example, is caused by parasites, organisms so complex and cumbersome to deal with in the laboratory that vaccines against them have never before been possible. The problem is complicated by the fact that the malarial parasite changes its form repeatedly in its life cycle: immunity to one form gives no protection against the others. The new experimental vaccines are based on the sporozoite stage, the form of the parasite when a mosquito bite injects it into the patient's body.

Many research groups are working on vaccines against the next form of the parasite, the merozoite or blood stage, although the research is not so far advanced as with the sporozoite form, said Dr. Louis Miller of the National Institutes of Health. "I think the outlook is good," said Dr. Victor Nussensweig of New York University. "In perhaps five years we should have a vaccine against the merozoite. The combination should have great impact." Dr. Nussensweig and his wife, Dr. Ruth Nussensweig, have been involved in research on malaria for many years and are among the principal pioneers of the field. The experimental malaria vac-

cines are the fruit of many years of research as well as the recent discovery that the surface coat of the sporozoite includes large stretches of protein made up of unusual repeats of one sequence of amino acids: asparagine, alanine, asparagine and proline. Research in animals showed that repeat sequences could be used to induce a vaccine recipient to develop antibodies against the whole sporozoite.

The synthetic vaccine, developed by scientists at New York University and Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., consists primarily of a chain of three of these sequences.

The other sporozoite vaccine, a collaboration by the National Institutes of Health, the U. S. Army, the Navy, and Smith Kline and French Laboratories, consists of 32 of these sequences. Developed by growing the chains of amino acids in genetically engineered laboratory bacteria, it is the first such genetically engineered vaccine ever tested in humans as protection against any parasitic disease, said Dr. James F. Young, associate director of molecular genetics at Smith Kline and French.

Dr. Victor Nussensweig said the projects were competing at the moment but collaboration was planned in later studies.

The vaccine against certain kinds of *E. coli* that cause diarrhea is the

first completely synthetic vaccine ever to be tested in humans, said Dr. Klipstein at the University of Rochester, adding that researchers were also seeking a synthetic vaccine against *Campylobacter jejuni*, another cause of infant diarrhea. The third main cause of diarrheal disease is a group of viruses called Rotavirus, against which conventional vaccine technology is making important progress.

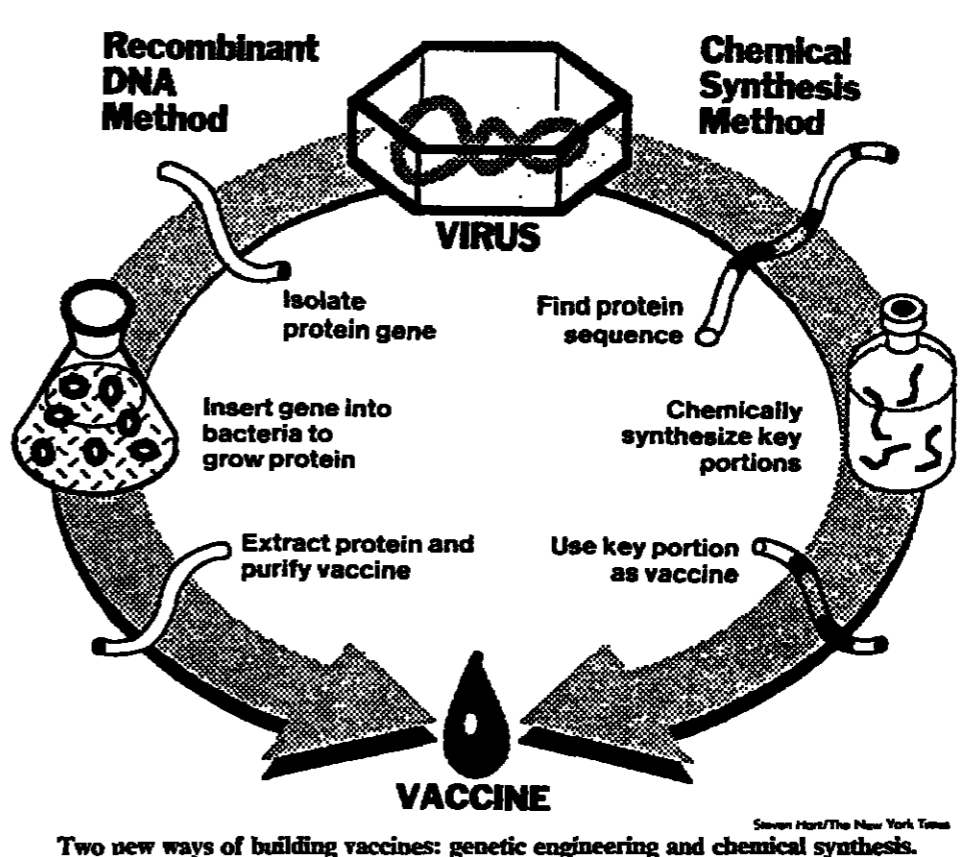
The purpose of any vaccine is to convince the body's immune defenses that there has been an invasion by a disease agent. The immune system then mobilizes antibodies and other defense substances to counterattack. As part of this process, the body forms a persistent memory of the mock invader. Any later assault by the genuine invader fails.

Vaccine designers have found many new ways of fooling the defense system. Both synthetic and sub-unit vaccines consist not of whole viruses or other disease-causing organisms, but of crucial parts of them. For the sub-unit vaccines, these parts are grown in laboratory bacteria or other cells genetically engineered to become living factories to make the foreign substances. The synthetic vaccines are short strings of amino acids assembled artificially. Scientists are using the sub-unit

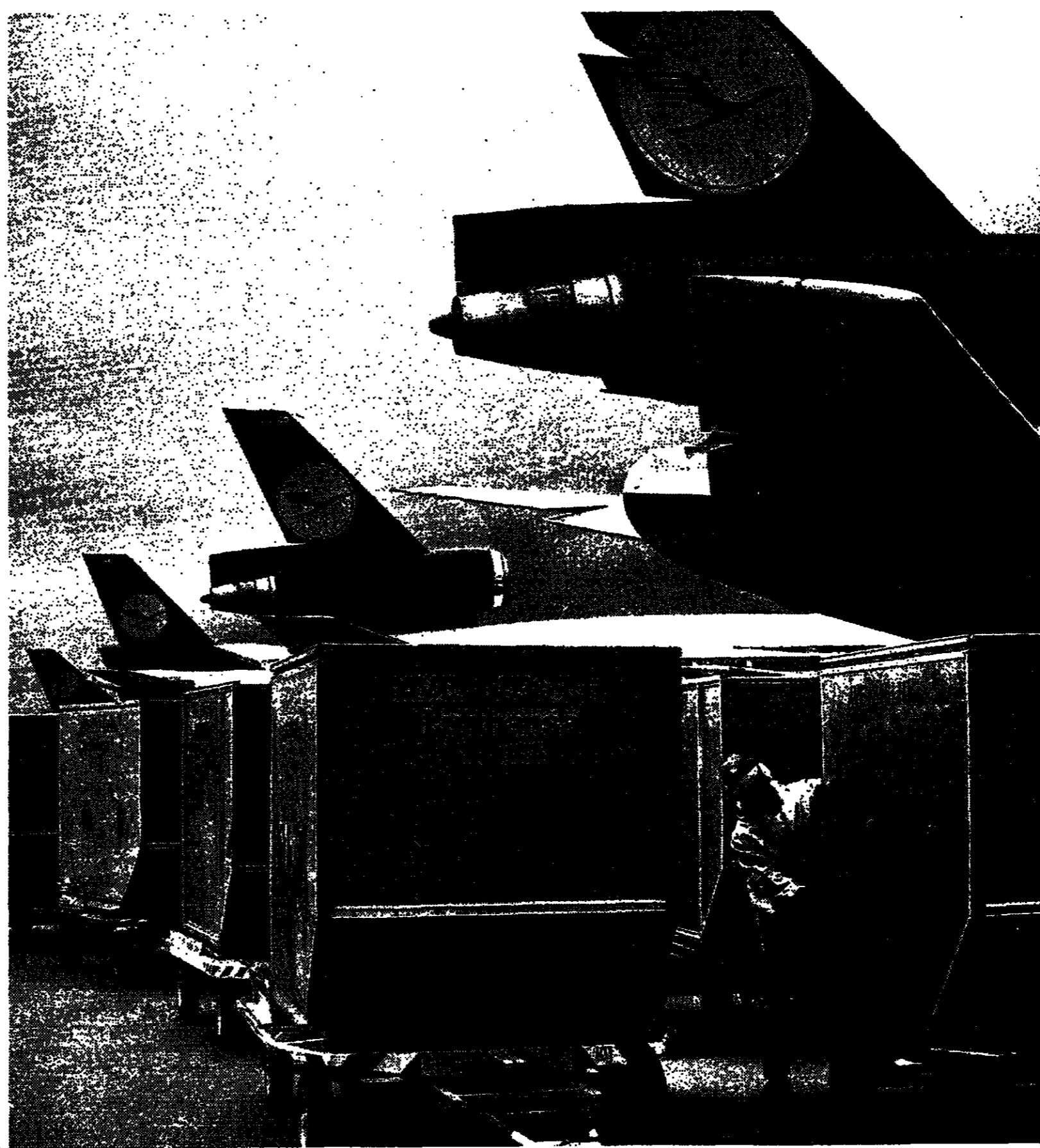
strategy to produce a vaccine against the hepatitis B virus, cause of hundreds of millions of cases of liver disease throughout the world, mostly in regions of Asia. The virus almost certainly contributes to liver cancer as well. A highly effective vaccine exists, but it is made from parts of the virus that only can be harvested from the blood of people already infected and is thus far too expensive for universal use.

Totally synthetic vaccines have been developed against foot and mouth disease, an important infection of cattle. Such strategies by no means exhaust the imagination of the chemists, molecular biologists and experts in infectious diseases who seek new vaccines. For example, there are potential new uses of vaccine virus — the most successful vaccine ever developed, having conquered smallpox. Scientists have succeeded in putting foreign genetic traits into the virus so that it could in theory be used against other diseases, including hepatitis B, influenza and AIDS.

Other researchers are performing somewhat similar alchemy on *Salmonella typhi*, the cause of typhoid fever. The objective is to make the bacterium an effective vaccine against that disease and to enable it to protect against some other intestinal infections.



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IN BRIEF

Laser Breaks Up Stones in Ureter

BOSTON (UPI) — Researchers have unveiled a device that uses a tiny laser to shatter and remove stones that become lodged in the ureter between the kidney and bladder. They said it should enable doctors to avoid surgery for about 100,000 patients a year in the United States. Dr. John Parrish, director of the Wellman Research Laboratories at Massachusetts General Hospital, where the device was developed, called it "a breakthrough in the treatment of urinary stones," which are formed from accumulations of calcium.

Some small stones can be shattered using shock waves. For larger stones, the new treatment uses an optical fiber inside a tiny tube. The user fiber is inserted until it touches the stone. After several short laser blasts, the shattered stone can be passed through the urinary tract or moved by a cage-like device at the end of the laser-carrying tube.

Deaf 'Feel' Noise With Wrist Device

LONDON, May 22 (UPI) — British scientists say they have developed a device like "a faceless digital watch" that enables the profoundly deaf to "feel and see" noise around them.

"It can be worn like a wristwatch by children and adults, and gives a soft personal awareness of sound through vibration and a flashing screen," said Mike Martin, head of scientific and technical services for the Royal National Institute for the Deaf.

Mr. Martin said the device allows the deaf to identify sounds "such as people talking and the telephone ringing." It is of particular importance to people who are both deaf and blind, enabling them to "feel" someone speaking, he said, though they cannot tell what words are being spoken.

Smokers Said to Burn More Energy

BOSTON (AP) — The fact that people often gain weight when they stop smoking is well known, but the reason is debated. A Swiss study indicates that smokers simply burn more calories than non-smokers. The research, directed by Dr. Angela Hofstetter of the University of Basle and reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, found that smokers expended 10 percent more energy than when they did not smoke. At that rate, ex-smokers might gain as much as 10 kilograms (22 pounds) if food consumption does not change.

Chromosome-Crime Link Weakens

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — Studies over the past decade have shown at a high proportion of prison and mental hospital inmates have complete or extra X and Y chromosomes, which determine sex. It had been thought that there might be a direct link between this abnormality and criminal behavior, but a panel of researchers says children born with the disorder do not necessarily turn into criminals.

Researchers studying children with the trait, which appears in one in 10 births, said at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that while many such children developed behavior problems and learning disabilities, many others did not. The researchers said family life could influence whether children experienced such problems.

"The picture has softened since those earlier criminal reports," said Bruce Bender, researcher at the National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory Medicine in Colorado. "We thought at first, 'Hey, we have genetic reason for criminal behavior.' Now we see a lot of children who appear to have no associated problems."

Insects Learn but Don't Remember

NEW YORK (NYT) — An experiment with butterflies demonstrates the importance of learning in their feeding behavior, and the limits to their memory, while also explaining why butterflies tend, like many bees, to feed almost entirely on flowers of the same species even when other species could be exploited with less travel.

"In a field of 20 different plants, a butterfly sticks with the blossoms it knows," Alcinda C. Lewis, a behavioral ecologist at the University of Colorado, reported in *Science* magazine after studying the foraging of bumblebees in cages and in the wild.

Once they fed on one flower, the butterflies repeatedly fed from others of the same type. The insects reduced their searching time for the next flower to more than 10 seconds for the first flower to two or three seconds by the third flower. But after being introduced to a second flower, they were as quick with the first kind and had to relearn the route to the nectar.

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	124.75	124.50	124.75	+0.25
Amgen	110.00	109.50	110.00	+0.50
AT&T	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
AT&T	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
AT&T	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
AT&T	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
AT&T	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
AT&T	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
AT&T	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
AT&T	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	182.07	181.75	182.07	+0.32
Transp.	115.25	115.00	115.25	+0.25
Indus.	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Comp.	75.00	74.50	75.00	+0.50

High	Previous	Low	Close	Today's P.M.
Composite	182.07	181.75	182.07	182.07
Industrials	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00
Transp.	115.25	115.00	115.25	115.25
Utilities	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00
Finance	75.00	74.50	75.00	75.00

Wednesday's  
**NYSE**  
Closing

Vol. of 3 P.M. 138,588  
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 170,000  
Prev. consolidated close 142,640

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Vol. High	Low	Prev.
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Vol. High	Low	Prev.

Composite	Prev. Year	Year	Week	Year
Composite	Prev. Year	Year	Week	Year

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.

Domestic	Foreign	Govt	Corp	High	Low	Prev.
Domestic	Foreign	Govt	Corp	High	Low	Prev.

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Vol. High	Low	Prev.
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Vol. High	Low	Prev.

May 27	May 28	May 29	May 30	May 31
May 27	May 28	May 29	May 30	May 31

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

Industrials	Transp.	Utilities	Finance	Composite
Industrials	Transp.	Utilities	Finance	Composite

3 P.M. volume	Prev. 3 P.M. volume	Prev. cons. volume
3 P.M. volume	Prev. 3 P.M. volume	Prev. cons. volume

High	Low	Prev.	Close	Today
High	Low	Prev.	Close	Today

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

## NYSE Higher in Active Trading

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved higher in active trading late Wednesday although about 40 percent of an early gain had been trimmed.

The Dow Jones industrial average was substantially above its record closing high, as investors anticipated declines in interest rates. The Dow was up 12.26 to 1,865.29 at 3 P.M. Its record closing high was 1,855.90 on April 21.

Advances were leading declines by almost a 3-2 ratio an hour before the close. Big Board volume at 3 P.M. amounted to about 132 million shares, compared with 91 million in the same period Tuesday.

The market surged early in the session, trimmed its gain and then advanced once more before the latest retreat. Expectations that interest rates would fall helped fuel the market's drive, analysts said.

Henry Kaufman, chief economist of Salomon Brothers, said in Lugano, Switzerland, that a discount-rate cut, probably after moves by Japan and West Germany, is possible in June.

"The carrot of another discount-rate cut is being dangled before the trading community, and as long as that carrot exists, the market will respond in a strong, dynamic fashion," said Eugene Perani Jr. of Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards in Los Angeles.

Twice Wednesday the Federal Reserve Board

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.



Handwritten note in Arabic script: "هذا امرنا اليوم"

Statistics Index

AMEX prices P.12; Business reports P.18; AMEX high/low P.12; Fine rate rates P.11; NYSE prices P.8; Gold markets P.9; NYSE high/low P.10; Interest rates P.9; Commodities P.14; Market summary P.8; Currency rates P.9; Options P.13; Commodities P.10; OTC stock P.13; Dividends P.16; Other markets P.14

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks Report, Page 8

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1986

Page 9

WALL STREET WATCH

Offer for Masland Focuses Attention on Carpet Firms

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN New York Times Service

NEW YORK — C.H. Masland & Sons is so small that Nelson's Directory of Wall Street Research does not list a single securities analyst who follows the carpet manufacturing company based in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. But Masland can be beautiful in the market. Last week, Masland's little-noticed shares jumped \$2.25, to close at a record price of \$68.375, on the American Stock Exchange.

This run-up came in response to a cash offer by Burlington Industries, the largest U.S. manufacturer of textile products, to acquire all of Masland's 1.6 million shares for \$68 each, or about \$1 million.

What is the big appeal in Masland? "Burlington is attracted by Masland's position as a leading supplier of carpeting to the automobile industry," said Pamela Singleton of Merrill Lynch. Earlier this year, Burlington sold its sheet and towel operations to J.P. Stevens, thereby netting close to \$110 million, or just about what the textile giant has offered to pay for Masland.

The tender offer by Burlington is due to expire June 20. But some investors are apparently betting that \$68 a share might not be sufficient to win Masland.

Masland's management has urged the 1,122 shareholders of record to take no action on the offer until directors make their recommendation at a meeting expected to take place this week. Masland also said it was reviewing the offer with its legal counsel and with its financial adviser, Goldman, Sachs & Co.

ONE EFFECT of Burlington's offer for Masland has been to draw attention to the rest of the carpet-making industry, said H. Riley who follows textiles, apparel and home-furnishings companies for Standard & Poor's Corp. Sales of the carpet business are estimated at \$6 billion a year.

Last Friday, for example, Fieldcrest Mills traded at a record price of \$54.875. It closed at \$54.625, up \$4.50 for the week. Besides bedroom and bathroom textile products, Fieldcrest makes broadloom carpets and Oriental design rugs.

Shaw Industries, the largest U.S. maker of tufted carpeting, has been hitting new highs since its recent 2-for-1 stock split. Among carpet companies followed by Miss Singleton, Shaw is her favorite. "The company enjoys a strong financial condition, modern facilities and good distribution," she said. For the year ended June 30, 1985, Shaw showed a return on equity of 23.1 percent.

Masland has already formed a joint venture with Hayashi Tempoku Ltd. of Japan to market and distribute carpet and trim fabrics to Japanese vehicle makers and associated companies in North America.

In addition to supplying floor, interior trim and trunk parts to the automotive industry — direct sales are made to Ford, Chrysler and General Motors, among other customers — Masland makes tufted and nonwoven carpeting for residential use. Here, too, according to trade sources, the bright prospects for home building in 1986 and increased consumer disposable income promise to give a lift to carpet manufacturers in general.

Some industry observers see Masland as a worthy prize for Burlington, thanks to sharply improving profits. After losing money in 1982, Masland reported earnings of \$1.04 a share in 1983 and \$2.12 the following year. In 1985, it earned \$3.75 a share from operations. Last spring, the stock traded as low as \$16.25.

For its fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1985, Burlington earned 44 cents a share. "Earnings were penalized by costs incurred to shut and consolidate facilities hurt by imports," said Nancy J. McCarter of the Value Line Investment Survey. In the past 52 weeks, Burlington's price has ranged between \$24.75 and \$40.25.

Mulrooney Vows to Retaliate

U.S. Wood Tariff Angers Ottawa

By Douglas Martin New York Times Service

TORONTO — Prime Minister Brian Mulrooney has vowed retaliation against the United States for putting a tariff on imports of some cedar wood products, but he did not disclose the steps agreed upon by cabinet ministers.

"We do it with neither malice nor vindictiveness," Mr. Mulrooney said Tuesday in Ottawa. While details are expected later this week, speculation by experts here ranges from action against citrus fruits to products from the Pacific Northwest, the American region that will most benefit from the U.S. action.

The government was angered by Washington's imposition last week of a stiff tariff on the approximately \$185 million of cedar shingles and shakes that Canada sends to the United States each year.

The external affairs minister, J. Edgar Clark, said Wednesday that Canada was seeking compensation from the United States equivalent to the impact the tariffs will have on Canada. The Associated Press reported from Ottawa.

He said he could not "put a figure on" the compensation, but said that the cabinet had approved other measures to protest the tariffs should Washington deny the compensation request.

A senior U.S. trade official said in Washington that the request was being considered, even though the United States is not obliged to do so under global trading rules. "It's not an easy question," the official said. "We're not bound to compensate Canada."

Canada's proportion of the U.S. market has grown to 73 percent in the last nine months of 1985, from 40 percent in 1978. Last August, U.S. producers asked the United States' International Trade Commission to examine if imports were undermining the industry.

The commission agreed that they were, without finding the Canadian guilty of any unfair trade practices. But under an international trading convention, the White House then set a five-year tariff beginning at 35 percent and declining to 8 percent for the last six months, to give the domestic industry a chance to recover. The duties are to start on June 6.

Mr. Mulrooney described Washington's action as "one unfortunate act that occurred" and said that "even friends sometimes go a little astray."

Uranium Luring Firms to Arizona

But Opening Up of the Wilderness Starts a Dispute

By Iver Peterson New York Times Service

FREDONIA, Arizona — Until recently uranium mining seemed about as promising a business here as grazing steers in Central Park. But the discovery of rich uranium ore deposits along the border of the Grand Canyon National Park is changing that.

Several mining companies, including one owned by the French government, have been lured by deposits five or six times richer in uranium content than the ore produced by the handful of mines still operating that were built in the days of the U.S. uranium boom before the Three Mile Island nuclear accident in 1979.

In the last few years nearly a million acres (400,000 hectares) of high, sage-covered land have been staked out in 45,000 uranium claims between the Grand Canyon in northern Arizona and the Utah state line.

The area, totaling about four million acres of wild and empty space, is known as the Arizona Strip. Four mines are already in operation, with several more planned.

The richness of the Arizona Strip uranium deposits promises to rejuvenate a depressed domestic uranium-processing industry and allow a few lucky companies to get a bigger share of the world market for nuclear fuels. But the opening up of one of the most remote and inaccessible stretches of land in the 48 contiguous states has alarmed conservationists, archaeologists and the managers of the Grand Canyon National Park.

The dispute revolves around the kind of environmental studies that the federal government has applied to the mining ventures, which are all on federal land.

The key companies involved are Energy Fuels Nuclear Inc. of Denver, Rocky Mountain Energy Co. of Broomfield, Colorado, and Pathfinder Mines Corp. of San Francisco. Pathfinder is owned by COGEMA, the French government's nuclear fuel group that is intent on gaining long-term sources of fuel for France's ambitious nuclear energy program. All of the mines now in operation are run by EFN; the other companies are still developing their properties.

The companies were permitted to begin operations in the region with minimal studies, called Environmental Assessments. The studies were conducted by the Bureau of Land Management, the Interior Department agency that oversees millions of acres of undeveloped federal land in the West. In addition to the opening of the four mines, miles of roads have been built or widened and scores of test drillings made.

But the conservationists, including the management of the Grand Canyon park, want a full-scale survey, called an Environmental Impact Statement, that would look at the cumulative impact of the ventures. This approach, they say, would show that the mining operations should be restricted to land far from the canyon and other environmentally sensitive areas, such as wildlife habitats.

In any event, new development would be held up during such a survey, which could take several years to complete.

Concern has been sharpened by the imminent development of EFN's new Pine Nut mine. Its access roads pass within a few miles of the park's boundary.

"We're opening up this whole remote area without doing any real planning to see where we're headed," said Janet Whalen, a Grand Canyon riverboat operator and member of the Southwest Resource Council, a conservation group.

"If this is public land," she said, "you'd think the public should have a chance to say something about it."

The conservationists fear that the road building, ore hauling and mining on the strip may hurt wildlife and water quality.

In addition, since the country will become more accessible because of the road construction, the studies were conducted by the Bureau of Land Management, the Interior Department agency that oversees millions of acres of undeveloped federal land in the West. In addition to the opening of the four mines, miles of roads have been built or widened and scores of test drillings made.



New area of interest is between the Grand Canyon and the Utah line.

U.S. Grand Jury Indicts 5 for Insider Trading

NEW YORK — A U.S. federal grand jury on Wednesday indicted five persons on charges of insider trading.

Gary Lynch, who heads the Securities and Exchange Commission's enforcement division, said the indictments were not related to the SEC's charges against Dennis B. Levine, a former merger specialist who is charged with more than 50 instances of insider trading.

The five included Michael David, a former associate of the New York law firm Paul, Weiss, Wharton & Garrison, on charges that he stole information from the firm on proposed takeovers.

The U.S. Attorney's Office said the others were: Andrew Solomon of Marcus Schloss & Co. and Robert Salisbury of Dresel Burnham Lambert Inc., both analysts for risk arbitrage; Morton Shapiro, a broker at Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden Inc.; and Daniel Silverman, the holder of a securities trading account at Moseley.

The indictments did not give a total figure of the profit the defendants allegedly made from trades. According to Rudolph Giuliani, the U.S. attorney in Manhattan, Mr. David allegedly disclosed the stolen information to the arbitrageurs and traded on it himself. He allegedly stole information relating to six proposed takeovers, including GAF Corp.'s bid for Union Carbide Corp.

The other takeovers included Avondale Mills by Dominion Textile Co. and Danison Oil Corp. by Seabury Inc., the action stashed. GAF, Dominion and Danison were Paul, Weiss clients.

Three of the possible takeover transactions have not been announced, and therefore, were not identified in the indictments.

The indictments charged that the violations occurred over a five-month period beginning in November 1985.

Mr. Giuliani said the investigations concerning the indictments were continuing.

U.S. and Japan to Share Securities-Fraud Data

WASHINGTON — The United States and Japan have announced that they will share surveillance and investigative information in cases relating to securities fraud, such as the manipulation of stock prices and illegal insider trading.

The accord, made public Tuesday by the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington and the Securities Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Finance in Tokyo, represents a growing willingness on the part of foreign governments, including those with strict bank-secrecy laws such as Switzerland, to cooperate with fraud investigations.

It also reflects the attempt by the SEC to police a securities market that is expanding far beyond the boundaries of the United States.

Securities lawyers said, however, that certain actions, such as trading on insider information, were not necessarily illegal in Japan, and in fact may be practiced widely.

"The perspective of other countries on our laws, such as insider trading, is often different and they can be slow to cooperate with the SEC," said Harvey L. Pitt, a lawyer for Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson. "At the same time, foreign governments are realizing that it is in their best interest to avoid allowing bank-secrecy laws to be used by the wrong elements. And you're going to see a lot more of this in the future."

For the SEC, Tuesday's accord underlines the fact that the Japanese securities markets are expanding at a rapid pace, as more and more U.S. investment dollars are being channeled into Japanese securities every year.

The accord is the first government agency-to-agency agreement between the United States and a foreign country.

In 1982, the United States and Switzerland signed a formal memorandum of understanding, which

established a procedure for access to secret bank records.

Lawyers and commission officials said Tuesday that the less formal agreements could be much more effective in obtaining documents from banks and brokerage firms. They specifically cited the recent insider-trading case against Dennis B. Levine, who is alleged of receiving \$12.6 million in illegal profits by buying and selling stocks that he knew to be takeover candidates through secret bank accounts in the Bahamas.

Through informal channels, the SEC was able to obtain records of his trading activities from a Bahamian bank as well as cooperation from the Bahamian government.

Eight Japanese stocks are traded on the New York Stock Exchange and 18 securities over the counter. Fifteen American stocks are traded on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Belgium Trims Key Bank Rate

BRUSSELS — The Belgian National Bank said Wednesday that it would cut its key bank lending rate to 8 percent, from 8.5 percent.

The action involved the rate at which commercial banks borrow from the central bank. The central bank also said it was cutting the rate on ordinary advances to 8.25 percent, from 8.75 percent.

The bank said that recent foreign-exchange purchases had made up for sales prior to last month's resignation of the European Monetary System and had therefore increased liquidity in the domestic money market. Because of this the Treasury had been able to reduce its indebtedness. (AP, Reuters)

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes entries for London, Zurich, and other European centers.

London in London and Zurich, Italian in other European centers, New York rates of 2 P.M. 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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

KLM Net Profit Rose 7.6% for Year

AMSTERDAM — KLM Royal Dutch Airlines reported Wednesday that net profit rose a provisional 7.6 percent in its fiscal year ended March 31 and said that its trans-Atlantic business was doing

well despite U.S. fears of terrorist attacks. The company said its provisional 1985-86 profit rose to 312 million guilders (about \$121.9 million) from 290 million guilders in the previous year.

KLM's total revenue in year ending March 31 rose 3.5 percent, to a provisional 5.9 billion guilders. A company spokesman said that since the new financial year began in April, passenger traffic on the key Atlantic routes had risen 4 percent from the like period last year.

Chrysler to Boost Stake in Maserati

DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. said Wednesday that it would increase its equity in Maserati SpA from 3.5 percent to 15 percent and that it had acquired options that could give it a controlling stake in the Italian luxury automaker by 1993.

Chrysler is counting on the link to boost its image in the luxury-car market. The Maserati statement said the new agreement calls for Maserati to supply Chrysler with two other vehicles and an optional high-performance V-6 engine.

Chrysler is counting on the link to boost its image in the luxury-car market. The Maserati statement said the new agreement calls for Maserati to supply Chrysler with two other vehicles and an optional high-performance V-6 engine.

The increase in equity, expected to be completed by mid-summer, will come through the issuance of \$33 million in new stock, Maserati said in a later statement. Chrysler has had a venture with Maserati to produce a two-seat, high-performance luxury car for sale in the United States next year.

Maserati is controlled by Alejandro De Tommaso, for years a close friend of Chrysler's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca. Last week, Ford Motor Co. said it had entered takeover talks with Alfa Romeo SpA, an Italian maker of small sports cars.

BALTIMORE — The directors of Monumental Corp., parent of Maryland's largest and oldest life insurance company, have recommended that the company be merged into Aegon NV, one of the two largest insurance concerns in the Netherlands. Aegon has offered \$56 in cash per share.

Holmes à Court Fails in Bid for Control of BHP

SYDNEY — Robert Holmes à Court's investment company, Bell Resources Ltd., announced Wednesday that its hostile bid for Broken Hill Pty. attracted 150.6 million tendered shares, raising Mr. Holmes à Court's stake in Broken Hill to just under 30 percent.

Analysis said Mr. Holmes à Court would need at least 40 percent of BHP's shares before he could exert any control over Australia's largest company. Mr. Holmes à Court owned nearly 19 percent of BHP before launching his latest offer of 9.20 dollars (\$6.60) a share for up to 400 million shares to raise his stake to 51 percent. The offer closed Tuesday.

VIAG Sets Share Price for Public Offering

DUSSELDORF — West German's government-owned industrial group, VIAG AG, said Wednesday that shares being offered to the public in its partial denationalization next month have been priced at 165 Deutsche marks (\$72) each. The government is selling a nominal 232 million DM, or about 40 percent, of the energy, aluminum and chemicals group's 580-million-DM capital. At 165 DM per nominal 50-DM share, the issue will raise about 765.6 million DM.

VIAG has said that the subscription period would be from June 3 to 5, with listing on all eight West German bourses from June 11. The issue price is well below some recent estimates of 250 DM. But the flotation would still be the second largest in West German history, after the sale earlier this year of 100 percent of Feldmuehle Nobel AG, comprising the core industrial activities of the former Flick Group, which raised 2 billion DM. VIAG had overall group revenue of 12.2 billion DM last year, up 2.5 percent from 11.9 billion in 1984. Group net profit slipped 24 per-

cent, to 122 million DM from 125 million, but Viag is increasing its dividend to 5 DM per share from 4 DM the previous year. Banking sources said that the denationalization of VIAG threatens to bring to a boil a dispute over the market position of major West German banks in the new-issue business.

CSR Reports Net Increased 36% for Year

SYDNEY — CSR Ltd., the diversified resources group, reported Wednesday that earnings for its last fiscal year, before an extraordinary loss, rose to a record 125.38 million Australian dollars (\$89.6 million), up 36 percent from 92.20 million in the 1984-85.

CSR reported a net loss of 204.95 million Australian dollars for the year ended March 31, reflecting a write-down on assets.

The major extraordinary loss was a 530-million-dollar write-down in the value of its Delhi Oil & Gas investment. The loss was partly offset by capital profits of 324 million, mainly on divestments, the company said.

CSR's previous record net was 112.1 million dollars in 1980-81. Per-share net amounted to 23.5 cents, compared with 25.7 cents. Revenue was 3 billion dollars, up 37.6 percent from 2.18 billion a year earlier.

Delhi, formerly in a trust structure, came onto CSR's balance sheet on April 1.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table with columns: Issuer/Note, Coupon Rate, Bid, Asked. Lists various floating rate notes in Dollars, Pounds Sterling, Deutsche Marks, Japanese Yen, and Swiss Francs.

Pounds Sterling

Table with columns: Issuer/Note, Coupon Rate, Bid, Asked. Lists various floating rate notes in Pounds Sterling.

Deutsche Marks

Table with columns: Issuer/Note, Coupon Rate, Bid, Asked. Lists various floating rate notes in Deutsche Marks.

Japanese Yen

Table with columns: Issuer/Note, Coupon Rate, Bid, Asked. Lists various floating rate notes in Japanese Yen.

COMPANY NOTES

Chrysler Corp. said it would build a 1987-model intermediate specialty car both in the United States and Mexico, the first time it has given one car "dual citizenship." Chrysler de Mexico's plant in Toluca will be used in addition to the St. Louis, Missouri, plant because the car maker's domestic factories cannot accommodate the extra work.

Pioneer proposed the purchase of 228.50 million dollars (\$163.8 million) on April 22. Quotron Systems Inc., the Los Angeles-based provider of electronic stock quotations and other financial information, said it would not actively oppose Citicorp's \$680-million tender offer even though it continued to call inadequate the \$15-per-share bid.

Samsung Shipping & Heavy Industries Co. of South Korea has signed a contract to supply Clark Equipment Co. of the United States with 10,000 forklift trucks annually for 10 years. The contract is valued at \$1 billion.

Lazard Frères et Co. has set up a joint-venture merchant bank with the government-owned China International Trust & Investment Corp. The venture, China Partners, is incorporated and based in Paris with offices in Beijing and Hong Kong.

Pioneer Concrete Services Ltd. of Australia said its agreement to purchase EZ Industries' 126.94 million shares, or 30.96-percent stake, in Energy Resources of Australia Ltd. has been terminated.

VIKING RESOURCES INTERNATIONAL N.V.

Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. The Annual Report as of 31st December, 1985 has been published and may be obtained from Pierson, Hedring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on May 26, 1986: U.S. \$184.63. Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. Information: Pierson, Hedring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

INVESTISSEMENTS ATLANTIQUES Société Anonyme d'Investissement. Registered Office: Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen. Commercial Register: Luxembourg, Section B 6722. DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT: Investissements Atlantiques S.A. will pay a U.S. \$0.10 dividend per share on or after May 16th, 1986 to holders on record as of May 16th, 1986.

Banco di Napoli Cuts Prime. MILAN — Banco di Napoli said Wednesday it will cut its prime rate to 13.5 percent from 14.5 percent, effective June 1. It follows several other Italian banks which announced prime-rate cuts after the Bank of Italy reduced the discount rate, the rate at which it loans funds to banks, to 12 percent from 13 percent, effective Tuesday.



INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 28 MAY 1986

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sections for ALM MANAGEMENT, BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD., BAI MULTICURRENCY, BNP INTERFUND, FOMERIS PO, and many others.

DM 186,326,777,843.79 at work. Backing the process of economic growth, promoting and funding business ventures, financing innovation — these, fundamentally, have always been the objectives of our work. We financed private and public investments and industrial and commercial exports. And this explains why in 1985 our business volume amounted to more than DM 186 billion. In 1985 we underlined our position in the Eurobond market by lead or co-managing 324 bond issues denominated in Deutschmarks and other international currencies.

WestLB Westdeutsche Landesbank. Backing the process of economic growth, promoting and funding business ventures, financing innovation — these, fundamentally, have always been the objectives of our work. We financed private and public investments and industrial and commercial exports. And this explains why in 1985 our business volume amounted to more than DM 186 billion. In 1985 we underlined our position in the Eurobond market by lead or co-managing 324 bond issues denominated in Deutschmarks and other international currencies.

DM - Deutsche Mark; SF - Swiss Franc; FF - French Franc; Lf - Luxembourg Franc; ECU - European Currency Unit; \$ - U.S. Dollar; £ - British Pound; ¥ - Japanese Yen; S - South African Rand; R - Rand; F - C.F. Franc; B - Botswana Pula; P - Philippine Peso; T - Taiwan Dollar; N - New Zealand Dollar; HK - Hong Kong Dollar; M - Malayan Ringgit; S\$ - Singapore Dollar; A\$ - Australian Dollar; NZ\$ - New Zealand Dollar; C\$ - Canadian Dollar; US\$ - U.S. Dollar; AU\$ - Australian Dollar; NZ\$ - New Zealand Dollar; C\$ - Canadian Dollar; US\$ - U.S. Dollar.



Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

### Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yield	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	High							
12 1/4	12 1/8	Low							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Stock							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Div.							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Yield							
12 1/8	12 1/4	PE							
12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week High							
12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week Low							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Close							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Chg.							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Stock							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Div.							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Yield							
12 1/8	12 1/4	PE							
12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week High							
12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week Low							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Close							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Chg.							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Stock							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Div.							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Yield							
12 1/8	12 1/4	PE							
12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week High							
12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week Low							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Close							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Chg.							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Stock							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Div.							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Yield							
12 1/8	12 1/4	PE							
12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week High							
12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week Low							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Close							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Chg.							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Stock							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Div.							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Yield							
12 1/8	12 1/4	PE							
12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week High							
12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week Low							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Close							
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12 1/8	12 1/4	Stock							
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12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week High							
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12 1/8	12 1/4	Stock							
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12 1/8	12 1/4	Yield							
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12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week High							
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12 1/8	12 1/4	Close							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Chg.							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Stock							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Div.							
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12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week High							
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12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week High							
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12 1/8	12 1/4	Chg.							
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12 1/8	12 1/4	Div.							
12 1/8	12 1/4	Yield							
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12 1/8	12 1/4	Chg.							
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12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week High							
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12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week High							
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12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week High							
12 1/8	12 1/4	52-Week Low							

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Gavin Named to New Post at Arco

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LOS ANGELES — John Gavin, who steps down Saturday as the U.S. ambassador to Mexico, has been elected a vice president of Atlantic Richfield Co. and will head the oil company's newly formed federal and international relations unit, Arco said.

Mr. Gavin also will join a group that is attempting to purchase Spanish International Communications Corp., which runs five Spanish-language television stations in the United States. Mr. Gavin, 54, a former actor, will join Arco June 2 to head the newly formed unit, the company chairman, Lodwick M. Cook, said Tuesday. He will be responsible for Arco's federal government relations office in Washington, which represents the oil company's inter-

ests before governmental agencies and bodies. Separately, A. Jerrold Perenchio and William Thompson of Boston Ventures Limited Partnership, announced that Mr. Gavin had joined their efforts to purchase Spanish International Communications. Mr. Gavin will be a minority shareholder and a director of the unnamed joint venture, which has not yet made an offer for the five stations. Mr. Perenchio said, Mr. Gavin previously has been mentioned as a possible investor in a rival group. (UPI, LAT)

Bethlehem Steel Names Chairman

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania — Bethlehem Steel Corp. said Wednesday that its board had elected Walter F. Williams, 57, to be chairman, effective Sunday. He succeeds Donald H. Trumtein, who will retire on Saturday. Mr. Williams has been chief executive officer since March 1 and president since June 1, 1980. Bethlehem said that he would retain those titles and responsibilities. Mr. Williams said that he intends to maintain Bethlehem's focus on steel, selling off other operations. (Reuters, AP, UPI)

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Mixed in Trendless European Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — The dollar closed mixed Wednesday in European trading, and dealers said it was likely to remain within its current narrow range. Dealers in London said the dollar was finding considerable resistance at 2,300 Deutsche marks and at 170 yen in the absence of new factors to influence trading in a quiet market. The dollar closed at 2,280 DM in London, a slight firming from 2,275 on Tuesday's close, and at 169.00 yen, almost unchanged from 169.30. The British pound closed at \$1,502, compared with \$1,506. Dealers said that Thursday's release of U.S. leading indicators for April could nudge the dollar upward, giving some direction to a market that has become featureless

after the brief dollar rally that began last week. However, any gains made on the leading indicators could be more than wiped out by the release of U.S. April trade figures on Friday, dealers said. The market is expecting a deficit of about \$14 billion, unchanged from March, which would indicate a continuing need for a lower dollar value. Operators on Wednesday were mainly concerned with end-of-month position squaring and that had resulted in thin and trendless trading, dealers said. A rumor in the London market that the U.S. Federal Reserve had intervened by selling yen against the dollar was not substantiated and had no significant effect on trading, dealers said. The dollar still appeared to be held back by uncertainty and con-

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source: Reuters. Includes rates for Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Australian yen, Swiss franc, and French franc.

deficit in March, had no effect on the pound. Only a bad set of trade figures would have moved the currency, dealers said. The market was expecting a further round of British base rate cuts but this was not likely to happen immediately, they added. Earlier in other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2,279 DM, down from 2,290 at Tuesday's fixing, and in Paris at 7,243. French francs, down from 7,305. It closed in Zurich at 1.8783 Swiss francs, down from 1.887. (Reuters, IHT)

URANIUM: Mining Firms Are Being Drawn to Arizona

(Continued from first finance page) lusters may swarms over an uncounted number of pre-Columbian Indian ruins and burial sites, conservationists and park managers say. Finally, the involvement of nuclear fuel itself, particularly since the Chernobyl disaster in the Ukraine, has added resistance to the new mining activity. The conservation groups are threatening to appeal to the Interior Department to seek reversal of the Bureau of Land Management's approval of the Pine Nut project. They have until the end of May to file an appeal. Court suits are also a possibility, although the environmentalists say they are daunted by the costs. The companies' investment of hundreds of millions of dollars in

exploration and development costs has gained substantial political support in local communities. It is support that can be important in the government's regulatory decisions affecting the mines. Moreover, EFN has long cultivated a reputation as one of the most environmentally sensitive of Western mining operations. A few years ago the company led the way in negotiating a novel agreement between industry and several national conservation groups that designated more than 390,000 of the most environmentally sensitive acres of the Arizona Strip as forever off limits to development. EFN is also paying for an archaeological survey along an eight-mile (13-kilometer) stretch of ore-hauling road it wants to enlarge,

even though that responsibility rests with Washington. "We volunteered to do it because we were in a hurry," said Gerald W. Grandy, president of EFN. "Our company philosophy has always been to go the extra mile." Not all environmentalists have been satisfied with the designation of the 390,000 acres or the company's other programs. The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund Inc., for example, has joined the Southwest Resource Council in raising objections to the Pine Nut project. Finally, the Arizona Strip uranium companies cite what they say are several compelling legal arguments. They note that the decision to use the Environmental Assessment is authorized by the Federal Land Policy Management Act. And mining operations on federal

lands are still encouraged by the Mining Act of 1872, which was intended to promote mineral development in the Old West. The law gives miners a right not only to extract "hard rock" minerals without paying government royalties but also, if they choose, to gain permanent title to the land around their mine at no charge. What has drawn uranium companies to the Arizona Strip is the region's breccia pipes, deep vertical shafts, perhaps 300 feet (90 meters) across, that formed over the years in the native sandstone and then filled up with breccia, or fragmented rock. The richness of the Arizona deposits should make the domestic industry more competitive in world commercial markets, analysts say.

THE EUROMARKETS

Issues Launched in Variety of Currencies as Activity Increases

By Christopher Pizzeo LONDON — The Eurobond market generally ended a quiet day's trading in which no real fresh factors emerged to influence sentiment, dealers said. By the close, dollar-straight bonds were basically steady, although some issues were in point on either side of Tuesday's closing levels. Selected floating-rate notes, especially perpetual issues, ended a little firmer, dealers added. But the primary market was more active than it has been lately, with a variety

of new bonds emerging in several currencies, they said. Dealers in the Deutsche-mark sector noted that the Bundesbank announced a calendar for June comprising about 70 issues totaling 16.85 billion DM. But with only about a quarter of this month's calendar having been launched so far, dealers do not expect anything like the full total to be issued. In the French-franc sector, the expected 1-billion-franc bond for Societe des Automobiles Peugeot emerged paying 8 percent over 10 years and priced at par. Lead-managed by Banque Nationale de Paris,

the issue finished within its 2-percent fees at a discount of 1 13/16. UB Finance PLC issued a \$75-million bond with five-year sterling equity warrants exercisable into shares of the guarantor, United Biscuits Holdings PLC. The 10-year bond pays 6 1/2 percent and the whole package was priced at par. Each \$1,000 bond has 271 warrants that are exercisable into United Biscuit shares at 247 pence, compared with Wednesday's closing price of 245 pence. The lead manager was Morgan Grenfell & Co., who quoted the

package at the issue price plus 1/2 point offered. Danish Export Finance Corp. issued a \$100-million bond paying 8 percent over five years and priced at 100%. The lead manager was Morgan Guaranty Ltd. The issue was quoted outside the total 1 1/2-percent fees at a discount of 2. Banque Nationale de Paris issued a \$50-million bond with Kleinwort, Benson PLC as lead manager. The seven-year issue pays 9 percent and was priced at 99 1/2. Kleinwort quoted it near the 1 1/2-percent fees at a discount of 1 15/16.

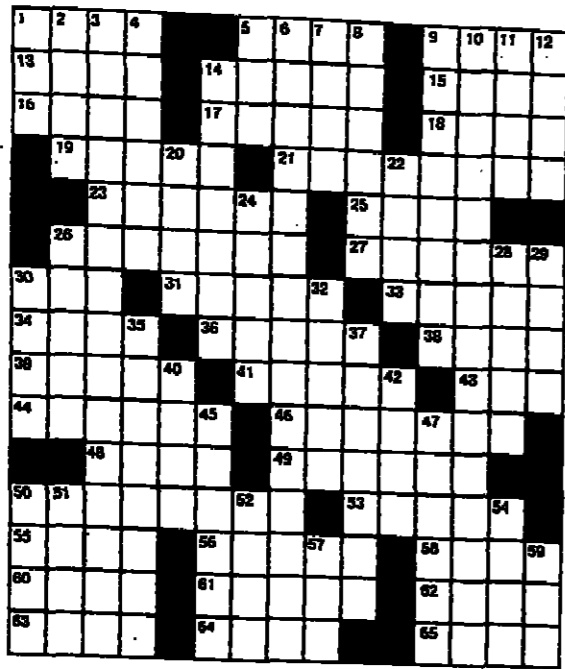
Wednesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Large table of OTC stock prices with columns for Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Chg., and Pct. Chg. Includes various stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of AMEX stock prices with columns for Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, and Pct. Chg. Includes various stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

Large table of international stock prices with columns for Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Chg., and Pct. Chg. Includes various international stock symbols and their corresponding prices.



**ACROSS**

1 Border on 5 Catalogue  
9 Redact  
13 Italian painter: 1575-1642  
14 Subsequently  
15 Turkish coin  
18 Tumble  
17 Alaskan highway  
18 An uncle of Joseph  
19 Postulate  
21 Footscloes  
22 Early 20th-century - French art style  
25 Oglethorpe  
26 Gladden  
27 He wrote "Leaving on a Jet Plane"  
30 The Greatest  
31 Sibylls  
32 Dated  
34 Door fastener  
36 Dutch genre painter: 17th century  
38 State of agitation  
39 Russian workers' cooperative  
41 Flat baking tin

**DOWN**

1 Weapon  
2 Horn signal  
3 Ingenious  
4 Kind of paper  
5 West rose  
6 Deficient in mental grasp  
7 Ella's forte  
8 Sheltered, in a way

**ACROSS**

43 Digit  
44 Lebanon's capital  
46 Beg  
48 "\_\_\_" fan  
49 Observer's activity  
50 Race officials  
53 Also-ran  
55 Jot  
56 Reach by radio

**DOWN**

9 Wolfram and selenium  
10 Unfavorable  
11 Teheran is its capital  
12 Greek letters  
14 Works like Butler's "Erewhon"  
20 Angers  
22 Hear yet  
24 Certain fats  
25 Cartoonist Briggs  
28 Author of "The Yellow Man"  
29 Neura network  
30 A king of Israel  
32 "\_\_\_" devil...  
35 Declaim  
37 Providing person  
40 "\_\_\_" for "Life": I. Stone Lewis, e.g.  
45 Like a stadium  
47 Store fodder  
48 Tupim's land  
51 Resiliency  
52 Anagram for real  
54 Corrode  
57 Sun talk  
58 "Ain't" Sweet?"

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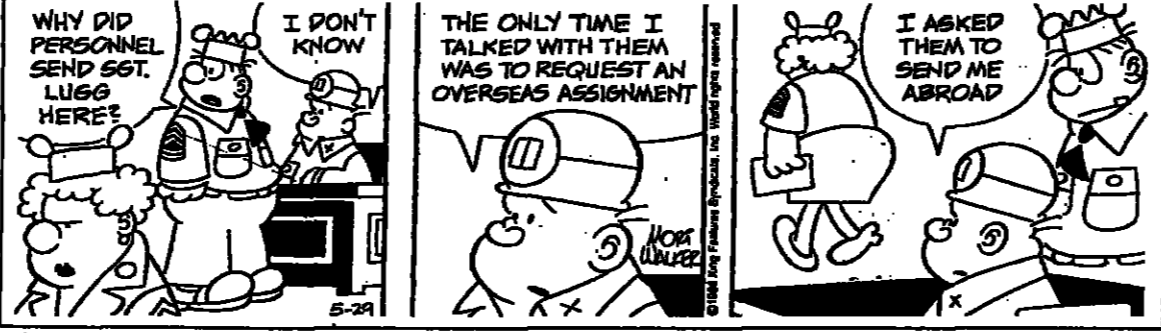
PEANUTS



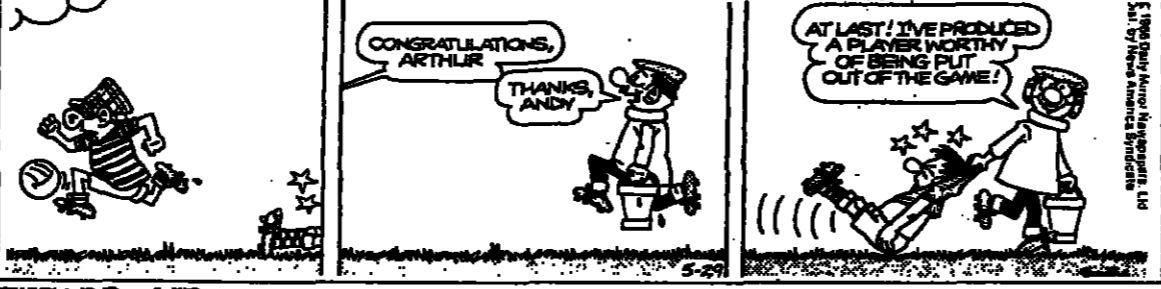
BLONDIE



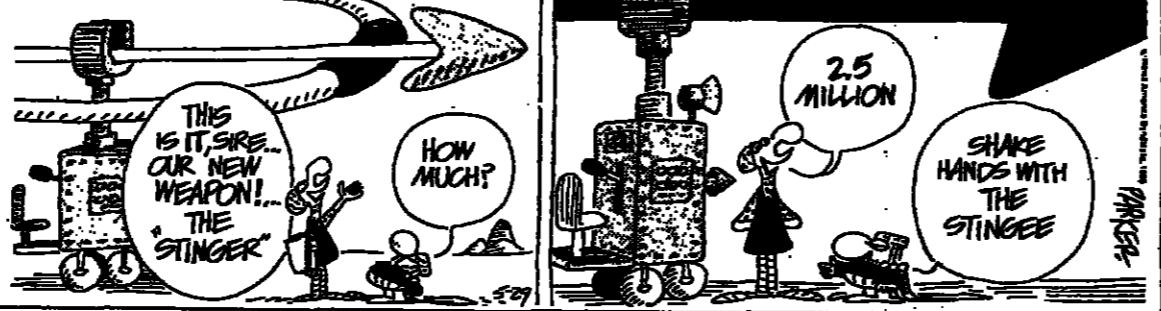
BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



Mister, does he always look so sad... or was he born that way?

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BYLUR, GOLO, BOUTES, SUNDAL. Some kids who are tall enough to drive the family car are too short to do this.

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, Middle East, and Oceania.

World Stock Markets table with columns for Americas, Europe, Asia, and other regions, listing various stocks and their prices.

BOOKS

THE SUN NEVER SETS: Travels to the Remaining Outposts of the British Empire

By Simon Winchester. 317 pages. 17.95. Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632.

Reviewed by Christopher Buckley

Of all the hardy breeds of men to have sprung from the sceptered isle, few are as doughty as the British travel writer, and none as entertaining. Their heyday fell between the world wars, as they fled gloomy and repressive England in search of the sun, fresh oranges and catamites.

These writers are no mere adventurers. They are gentlemen-scholars, combining the skills of the navigator, geologist, botanist, meteorologist, naturalist, mechanic, historian, cartographer, pharmacist, detective, novelist, snob, humorist, mimic and stamp collector.

The book is a series of journeys to the "sixteen groups of rocks and stolls and islets" over which the Union Jack still flies. "Not a massive Empire," the author concedes, "but an Empire nonetheless."

Winchester set out to investigate these remnants. Occasionally this meant very hard going, there being no regular, commercial way of getting to many of these places.

Finally, Winchester distills what was at the heart of the empire's success, what allowed it to rule so great a part of the world for so long: "But our success in making an Empire, in running it, in handing back and in winning the respect and, yes, the love even of those whom we had ruled — our success in all this grand endeavour came in no small part because we cared. We felt we had a mission, a divine right. We attended to the details of the thing."

Britain's first colony was Newfoundland, it's newest Anguilla (1962). Winchester traveled to nearly every remaining one, to Ascension Island, the most lovely, Hong Kong, with more Rolls-Royces per head than anywhere else, even Beverly Hills.

For me the paramount joy of these books are the encounters, and this one teems with memorable colonial types, from the indomitable to the sad. We meet one formidable British manly clumping off toward nearby Gibraltar, in sweltering heat, dressed in a severe gray coat and very sensible shoes.

Winchester is not, on the other hand, a sentimentalist. The celebrated Gibraltar apes, those very symbols of British domination, are described as "ogres packages of green and grey fur, all teeth, stale fruit and urine."

He is an exquisite writer, and a deft anecdote-teller. Apparently Napoleon spent his first night in exile on Saint Helena in the same room that months before had been rented out to his nemesis, the Duke of Wellington.

Or to paraphrase Oscar Wilde, musing on his stay at Reading Gaol, if this is how Her Majesty treats her prisoners, then she doesn't deserve to have any.

Christopher Buckley, author of "The White House Mess," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON from "Goren's Bridge Complete," North-South could, as it happens, have succeeded in seven clubs but they arrived in the hopeless contract of seven spades.

Bridge game diagram showing a deal in spades with cards and scores for North and South.

To Our Readers

Toronto stock market quotations were not available in this edition because of technical problems.

Herald Tribune Business/Finance advertisement with large text: 'BIGGER & BETTER. The Trib's business section is now bigger and better than ever. And once a month look for the review of the world of investment: PERSONAL INVESTING'

SPORTS

As England Faces a Modern-Day Scandal, Cricket Is Remembered Well in Singapore

By Marcus Eliason
The Associated Press
LONDON — The world of cricket, which still likes to think of itself as the poetry of English virtues, has been caught on a sticky wicket by a drug scandal involving one of its finest players.

In March 1984 the Mail on Sunday, a London tabloid weekly, reported that Ian Botham smacked pot. Botham denied it and sued the paper. Police subsequently raided his house and found marijuana cigarettes. He was fined £100 (\$150).

England's dismal showing last winter in the West Indies, when it was trounced in all five international matches. "Botham," Deedes wrote, "is a divisive character. Any decision made about him leads to cheers from one quarter, jeers from another."



The Ian Botham affair reflects how deeply the real world is intruding into the game that once gloried in amateurism. Perhaps a drug scandal was inevitable.

By Keith Stafford
SINGAPORE — "Oh, the English are a strange people! Here are men apparently scum, educated and refined. They stand about in the burning sun — they run violently about in the heat when there is no need for any such thing."

In the 19th century young men came out to Malaya to trade the products of Britain's industrial revolution for rubber and tin. They also brought their cricket bats.

Cricket is beyond all doubt a powerful agent in keeping away that dreaded disease cholera, the Straits Times reported in 1852.

Dodgers Slammed More Than Once As Foster Helps Feisty Mets Win, 8-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Tom Niedenfuer lost his control Tuesday night. Knight lost his cool and the Los Angeles Dodgers lost a baseball game, 8-1, to the New York Mets.

Nancy Lopez, gave birth Monday to a daughter, Arin Shea. Niedenfuer, who had marks around both eyes, said the pitch to Foster "was not where I wanted it to be, and neither was the one to Knight."

Foster to the game, the Dodgers' first baseman Greg Brock and second baseman Steve Sax had scuffled in their dugout. Foster's grand slam was his 13th in the major leagues and his 15th in his career.



The Mets and the Dodgers gathered at the pitching mound to discuss Ray Knight's having been hit by a fastball after George Foster hit a grand slam for New York in the sixth inning.

Top Seeds Win Easily In French Open; Graf Stretches Streak to 22

The Associated Press
PARIS — Top seeds Ivan Lendl and Martina Navratilova easily won Wednesday to gain the third round of the French Open tennis tournament, and Steffi Graf, the teen-ager from West Germany, ran her winning streak to 22 matches.

Noah was given a brief scare by an unseeded American, Sammy Giammalva, before winning 6-3, 6-7 (8), 6-4, 6-4.

SPORTS BRIEFS

BA Blazers, Spurs Get New Coaches
PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) — Mike Schuler became the new coach of Portland Trail Blazers Wednesday, with Jack Ramsay being fired after 10 seasons with the National Basketball Association team.

Red Sox 2, Indians 8: In the American League, in Cleveland, Bill Buckner and Jim Rice hit consecutive RBI singles for Boston in the first inning and the game was called in the bottom of the sixth after a second delay caused by fog.

Angel Salazar, who earlier this season set a Royal record of 35 straight errorless games, was hit by a fastball after George Foster hit a grand slam for New York in the sixth inning.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Baseball, Basketball, Football, and Hockey, listing various games and scores.

Transition

DALLAS — Stated Reggie Collier, quarterback, to a four-year contract. DENVER — Stated Mike Vitascio, center, to a three-year contract.

Portuguese End Revolt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SALTILLO, Mexico — Portugal's World Cup players called off their pay revolt Tuesday night but resolved to continue fighting for a bigger share of sponsorship money when they return home.

Baseball

Table titled 'Yesterday's Major League Line Scores' showing game results for American League and National League.

Major League Standings

Table showing league standings for American League and National League, including team names, wins, losses, and percentages.

Tennis

In Tlaxcala, Platini was a double flop Tuesday when the French and Spanish teams were honored at a bullfight at the 16th-century Casa de Torres ring.

French Open

MEN'S SINGLES
Second Round (All Paris)
Ulf Stenlund, Sweden, def. Darren Cahill, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Ivan Lendl (1), Czechoslovakia, def. Jakob Hlasek, Switzerland, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

WORLD CUP ROUNDUP

strike — they said they had continued to train twice a day — but were protesting their cut of about \$165,500 in advertising money, of which each of the 22 players got \$1,520 for a total of \$33,140.

Betting was fanatical: wives, daughters, sons and whole towns often changed hands.

was organized on a league basis in England in the late 19th century, and the first World Cup was played in 1930 in Uruguay.

In 1300 B.C. It Was a Serious Game

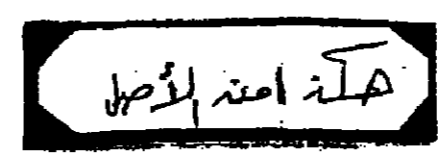
By Jorge Covarrubias
The Associated Press
MEXICO CITY — It may be only fitting that Mexico is the first country to host two World Cup soccer championships. The people here have fiercely competed in various kinds of ball games for more than 3,000 years, sometimes with fatal results.

Portuguese End Revolt

Alain Giresse was one of the few soccer players who showed up at a bullfight staged to honor the French and Spanish teams. Even one bull balked at talking part.

Portuguese End Revolt

The dispute caused an uproar in Portugal, with President Mario Soares appealing to the players to relent and thousands writing to castigate them.



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ART BUCHWALD

The Happy Freshman

WASHINGTON—This scene, or something like it, is being played all over the country right now. "Hi, Dad. The reason I came home is that I just had a great idea."



Buchwald

"What's that, son?" "I want to go to college this fall. I'll make a wonderful student."

Fantasticks' Will Keep on Running

NEW YORK—It's not curtains for "The Fantasticks" after all. The world's longest-running musical will continue indefinitely because of overwhelming demand, the producer Lore Noto said Tuesday.

meaningful, like my retirement. The truth is both your mother and I had decided you were on your way when you became night grillsman at the Burger King.

Historian C. Vann Woodward: The Education of a 'Liberal'

By Henry Mitchell Washington Post Service

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—A "moderate" was pretty bad in the South at the time of the James Meredith troubles in the 1960s—it meant you were stoutly opposed to shooting down a black man on the highway, and you were thus regarded with some suspicion as a traitor to the Southern way of life.

quoted with approval by King," he says. Liberals generally, and northern liberals in particular, sallied forth to right the evils of the South. Woodward says they were pretty sure it was a "Southern problem" and were unprepared for the riots in the North.

Woodward was born and grew up in rural Arkansas, moved with his family to Georgia in 1928, and studied at Emory University and later at the University of North Carolina. He studied at Columbia University in New York for two years, leaving in 1932 to teach for two years at Georgia Tech in Atlanta.



"A leaning against the myths of the nation."

Before going to Georgia, he spent a month in Berlin, living with a Jewish family. On this eve of Hitler's accession to power he noticed a substantial protest in Europe against the plight of the nine "Scottsboro boys," falsely accused of rape in Alabama.

hysteria of the Joseph McCarthy which hunts of the 1950s. He thought then, and thinks now, the lessons learned by the South in the last century could be applied, somehow, to the dangerous myths (as he sees them) absorbing the United States since World War II.

past. He is aware of the Southern fondness for romanticizing almost anything, and has himself pointed out the ironies of Southerners going on at length about the sufferings of the Civil War years.

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PEOPLE

Soviet Pop Stars to Give A Benefit for Chernobyl. A popular Soviet singer, Alla Pugacheva, will donate the proceeds from a major concert Friday to the Chernobyl disaster fund.

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